Annual Registry of Management Measures 1984

Atlantic Fisheries Service

Canada

FOREWORD

The following is a registry of management measures in the Atlantic fisheries during 1984. The registry contains a summary of more than 25 different fishery management plans and related activities that were implemented for 20 different species and stocks that make up the major Atlantic commercial fisheries. Some 55,000 fishermen, operating 27,000 vessels, participate in these fisheries and land close to $600 million worth of fish each year. Another 25,000 plant workers process the catch.

This registry also provides information on the Atlantic fisheries resource management process and the role scientific and industry advisory committees play in the planning and establishment of annual Total Allowable Catches (TACs) for the various stocks. These TACs are an integral part of practically every fishing plan and their impact has to be measured and evaluated annually. In addition, the registry includes information on the year's fishing results which can be compared to catch forecasts made by DFO and industry prior to the start of the fishing seasons.

This is the second registry to be prepared for the Atlantic fisheries and it is hoped that the exercise will be repeated and refined in successive years so that there is eventually a comprehensive historical review of management measures. The registry could also assist in the consolidation of management plans, where appropriate, which would lighten the work load of all those involved in their preparation and implementation.

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1. THE ATLANTIC FISHERIES RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROCESS

1. THE ATLANTIC FISHERIES RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROCESS

The framework of the advisory and decision-making process for management of Atlantic fisheries resources is a complex process involving some 20 major scientific and management advisory committees and 25 fish species. This section of the registry describes the principles and procedures underlying the resource management process and the scheduling of consultations on an annual basis. It is not intended to include all consultative processes in the area of fisheries management which occur within each region, but rather to identify the mechanisms at the inter-regional level and above.

1.1 Management Approach

a) All requests for scientific advice are directed through the Canadian Atlantic Fisheries Scientific Advisory Committee (CAFSAC), the Scientific Council of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) or the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), as appropriate. The role of scientists at fisheries management advisory committee meetings is to interpret the scientific advice these bodies provide on the resources the committees are addressing.

b) Key management decisions on strategies and TACs are taken by the Atlantic Directors General Committee which refers decisions as necessary to the Minister.

c) Inter-regional management advisory committees deal with stocks which are exploited by fishermen of more than one region. These committees make recommendations on inter-regional issues only, such as dividing the TAC between the mobile fleet and fixed gear fishermen. Regional working groups provide advice directly to particular Directors General on detailed management plans for their regions. Each inter-regional management advisory committee produces an annual fishing plan.

1.2 Advisory Committees

1.2.1 Scientific Advisory Committees

The responsibilities of the various scientific committees may be summarized as follows:

a) North Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) Scientific Council is responsible for the provision of scientific advice on:

   (i) stocks residing entirely within the NAFO regulatory area (i.e. entirely outside the Canadian Zone);

   (ii) stocks overlapping the Canadian zone and the NAFO regulatory area;

   (iii) stocks managed jointly by Canada and the EEC, provided there is agreement between the two parties to refer these stocks to NAFO for advice;

   (iv) certain stocks residing entirely in the Canadian zone for which there are significant foreign fisheries and for which it is decided to seek NAFO advice.

b) International Council for the Exploration of the Seas (ICES) is a body which is consulted for specific scientific advice on Atlantic salmon relating to the impact of the Greenland fishery on the Atlantic stock and the interception of U.S. origin fish by Canada.

c) Scientific committees of the International Whaling Commission (IWC) and the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT) provide advice to commissions on cetaceans (whales, porpoises and dolphins), tuna and swordfish.

d) Canadian Atlantic Fisheries Scientific Advisory Committee (CAFSAC) is responsible for the generation of advice on all other stocks. CAFSAC subcommittees also consider Canadian assessments on salmon and seals before they are reviewed by ICES and NAFO. Scientific advice on cetaceans, tuna, and swordfish which is provided to commissions by the scientific committees of the IWC and ICCAT are considered by CAFSAC, as deemed appropriate.

1.2.2 Management Advisory Committees

The following inter-regional management advisory committees provide advice to the Minister of Fisheries and the Atlantic Directors General Committee on matters related to specific species, including the condition of the stocks, allocation of the resource among fishermen, methods of harvesting, division of catch among processors, research needs and techniques, licensing policy and economic analysis of fishing enterprises.

1. Atlantic Groundfish Advisory Committee (AGAC)
2. Offshore Vessel Owners Working Group (OVOWG)
3. Gulf Crab Advisory Committee (GCAC)
4. Gulf Shrimp Advisory Committee (GSAC)
5. Northern Shrimp Advisory Committee (NSAC)
6. Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Advisory Committee (ABTAC)
7. Atlantic Salmon Advisory Board (ASAB)
8. Atlantic Seals Advisory Committee (ASAC)
9. Squid Advisory Committee (SQAC)
10. Offshore Scallop Advisory Committee (OSAC)
11. Gulf Small Pelagics Advisory Committee (GSPAC)

Membership on these committees includes representatives of provincial governments, fishermens' organizations, fishing companies including the secondary sector, and Department officials. In most cases, inter-regional management advisory committees are supported by a Working Group of DFO officers who consolidate scientific, economic, marketing and other information into draft fishing plans for committee consideration.

1.2.3 Other Advisory and Decision-Making Committees

1. Federal-Provincial Atlantic Fisheries Committee (FPAFC).

   This committee is composed of deputy-ministers of the five Eastern provinces and deals with major policy issues and programs on the Atlantic coast.

2. Atlantic Fisheries Ministers Committee (AFMC).

1.3 Management Process

The management process from the generation of scientific advice to the drafting of regulations can be described as follows:

1. For stocks managed by Canada, advice proceeds from a CAFSAC subcommittee or from the NAFO Scientific Council; to the CAFSAC Steering Committee; to the Atlantic Directors General Committee and from there to:

   (a) an inter-regional management advisory committee for consultations on the development of a management plan. When the plan is finalized by the Department it is reviewed by the Atlantic Directors General Committee for approval or in some cases, referred to the Minister for approval.

   (b) When stocks are only of concern to one region, advice proceeds from the Atlantic Directors General Committee to the appropriate regional advisory committee for consultations on the development of a management plan. When the Department finalizes the plan it is reviewed by the Atlantic Directors General Committee for approval or in some cases, referred to the Minister for approval.

   Once management plans are approved, if regulations or amendments to regulations are required, the Atlantic Operations Directorate drafts them.

2. For stocks managed by NAFO, advice proceeds from the NAFO Scientific Council to the NAFO Fisheries Commission. The advice is also received by the Atlantic Directors General Committee which then consults with inter-regional advisory committees regarding Canada's negotiating position and requirements. When NAFO decisions are made on TACs and allocations, inter-regional advisory committees are consulted regarding development of a Canadian management plan. The process described above in 1(a) is then followed.

Stocks that NAFO advises on can be grouped into the following categories:

a) Stocks outside the 200-mile limit: cod, redfish and American plaice in 3M.

b) Stocks overlapping the 200-mile limit: roundnose grenadier, Greenland halibut and shrimp in 0 + 1, 3NO cod, 3NO capelin, 3NO witch, 3LN redfish, 3LNO American plaice, squid in 3 + 4, harp seals and hooded seals.

c) Stocks within the 200-mile limit and subject to foreign allocation and research: 2J3KL cod, 3PS cod, 2 + 3 roundnose grenadier, 2+3KL greenland halibut, 4VWX silver hake and 3L capelin.

1.4 Scheduling of the Management Process

Two time constraints have to be considered in the scheduling of the management process:

1. The time scientists need to acquire statistical data and to analyze it after the fishing season ends.

2. The time managers need to consult with international and Canadian industry groups and to make decisions before the fishing season begins.

As a general rule, the present management process can accomodate these time constraints. For example, scientific advice on groundfish is generated in May and June from the previous year's fishing and research data, but the management plan does not need to be completed until the fall. This gives managers time to consult with industry groups before decisions are made.

Schedules of the management process outlining the timing of each step in the advisory process for each major Atlantic coast stock, are contained on the next three pages.

PAGE 1.

SCHEDULING OF THE MANAGEMENT PROCESS

SPECIES/CATEGORY	RESPONSIBILITY CENTRE	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY/AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
GROUNDFISH	ADM, Atlantic Fisheries Chairman, AGAC	OF.01	Bilaterals with Foreign Countries			CAFSAC Groundfish Subcommittee Advice	NAFO Scientific Committee Adv. AGAC ATL. RDG's	Regional Grdfish Advis Committee STO-30	Regional Grdfish Adv Ctee. (Que) NAFO Consul DRAFT PLAN AGAC. OVDMG IOG Consul	FPAFC STM. 30	Atl. Min. Confer. AOP	
HERRING 4RST Isle Verte	Chairman, Gulf Small Pelagics Advis. Comm.	AOP (Gulf spring)		Reg. Cons (Quebec) GSPAC	STO, STM AOP (Gulf fall)	CAFSAC ADVICE			OF.01 (4R/MG)	OF.15 (4T/MG)		Reg. Cons (Quebec) GS PAC
4Vn 4VWX	Chairman, S.F. Herring Advisory Committee			STO-STM AOP (Nfld spring)			OF.01 (4X/FG+MG)		STO-STM AOP (Nfld. Fall)	STO-STM AOP (Scotia Fundy)	OF.07 (4Vn&4W/MG)	OF.01 (4X/MG)
N.E., E. & S.E. Nfld.	Chmn, Nfld. Small Pelagic Advisory Committee	Of 01 (4RST/FG)			OF.01 (4R/MG) (4W/FG)							STO-STM (Gulf spring)
SHRIMP Northern, Lab.	Chmn, NorShrimp Adv.Comm.	NAFO (O+1) Scientific Council	GSAC Consult'ns	CAFSAC Invertabrate Subcom.Adv	NSAC Con.	STM AOP (Northern Shrimp)			NSAC, GSAC Review & Consult'ns			Regional Cons (Quebec)
Gulf (4RST)	Chmn, Gulf Shr. Adv.Comm.				AOP (Gulf)							
Scotia-Fundy	Chmn, S-F Shr. Adv. Comm.			STO-STM (Gulf)	SFSAC STO-STM AOP (Scotia-Fundy)							
SEA SCALLOPS Offshore	Chmn, Off.Scal.Ad.Comm.			CAFSAC Invertabrate Subcom.Adv	Regional Consult.					Mg. Isl. Sc. Adv. Ctee	OSAC Review & Cons'tns	AOP (offshore Mag. Islands)
B. of Fundy	Chmn, B. of F. Sc.Ad.Com.	OF.01 (off. & Bay of Fundy)						OSAC Review & Consult'ns				
Northumberland Strait	Comm. in each Lobster District				OF.01 (SW Gulf & Mng Isl)							
Magdalen Islands	Chmn, Mgd Isl Sc.Ad. Com.											

STO - (Send to Ottawa) STM - (Send to Minister) OF - (Opening of Fishery) AOP - (Announcement of Management Plan(s) FG - (Fixed Gear) MG - (Mobile Gear)

PAGE 2.

SCHEDULING OF THE MANAGEMENT PROCESS

SPECIES/CATEGORY	RESPONSIBILITY CENTRE	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY/AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
BLUEFIN TUNA	Chmn, Atl.Bl.Tuna Ad.Com. (ABTAC)	ABTAC & Area SubCommittees Consult.			STO STM-15 AOP	OF.01 (traps)		OF.- (Angl. & tended lines)		ABTAC Consult'ns	ICCAT Consult'ns & Scient Advice	
CAPELIN 2+3K, 3L, 3P, 3NO	Chmn, Nfld.Small Pelagics Advisory Committee (NSPAC)		NAFO ADV. (3LNO) CAFSAC ADV (2+3K)	Reg. Cons. (Quebec) GSPAC	STO-STM NSPAC	STO-STM AOP (Gulf + Nfld)						
4RST	Chmn, Gulf Small Pelagics Advisory Committee (GSPAC)	Of.01 (Gulf)				CAFSAC Advice (4RST)	OF.01 (Nfld)					Reg. Cons (Quebec)
SQUID Atlantic	Chairman, Atlantic Squid Advisory Committee	Bilaterals with Foreign Countries					Squid Adv Ctte. Consult. STO-STM	AOP (July)	OF 01 NAFO Consult'ns			
MACKEREL (3-6) Gulf Nfld Sco-Fundy Quebec	Chairmen, Small Pelagics Advisory Committees in Gulf and Nfld. region			AOP (regions) SPAC (Gulf) Reg Cons. (Quebec)		CAFSAC Advice						Reg. Cons. (Quebec) GSPAC
SWORDFISH Scotia Fundy	Chmn, Scotia Fundy Swordfish Adv. Committee			Regional Consult'ns	AOP (Region)			OF.01			ICCAT	

STO - (Send to Ottawa) STM - (Send to Minister) OF - (Opening of Fishery) AOP - (Announcement of Management Plan(s) FG - Fixed Gear MG - Mobile Gear

PAGE 3.

SCHEDULING OF THE MANAGEMENT PROCESS

SPECIES/CATEGORY	RESPONSIBILITY CENTRE	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY/AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
SNOWCRAB Gulf Offsh. Inshore Cape Breton Nfld. Quebec Inshore	Chmn., Gulf Sn.Cr.Adv.Com. Chmn. C.B. Work, Gr. Chmn. Nfld.Crab Adv. Comm. Chmn. Québec Inshore Crab Adv. Comm.	CAFSAC Inv Sub.Adv. Of (Que. Zones ABC) CAFSAC Advice (Que inshore)	GCAC Cons. Nfld. Crab Adv. Comm. Consultations STO-STM (Gulf offshore) OF.01 (Gulf Off & Nfld. QICAC	AOP (Gulf Off. & Quebec Insh.)				OF.15 (July) (Cape Breton) OF (Aug) (Quebec zones D,E	Crab Ctees Review & Consult'ns		Reg. Cons. (Quebec)	
ATLANTIC SALMON	Chairman, Atlantic Salmon Board	ZMAC Consult. STO-30	ASAB Consult. CAFSAC Advice (Nfld) STM-15	AOP	OF.15	ICES - Scient. Council Advisory (Greenland)	NASCO Council				ICES Advice (N.America) CAFSAC Advice (N.B.rivers)	Atlantic Salmon Adv Board Consult'ns
SEALS	Chairman Atlantic Seals Advisory Committee	NAFO Sci. Con.Advice (Harps & Hoods) STO-STM	AOP (Harps & Hoods only)	OF.01 (Harps & Hoods)							CAFSAC Advice (Grey & Harbours Seals) ASAC Consultations	

STO - (Send to Ottawa) STM - (Send to Minister) OF - (Opening of Fishery) AOP - (Announcement of Management Plan(s) FG - (Fixed Gear) MG - (Mobile Gear)

1.5 Sector Management

1.5.1 Objectives

Sector management was introduced Jan. 1, 1982 for all groundfish vessels less than 65 feet LOA. It limits the mobility of these vessels to designated areas or sectors and permits the decentralization of the management of the inshore groundfish fishery to the regional headquarters level. Under sector management the Atlantic fishery is divided into three management zones: Sector 1 - 0, 2, 3KLPs; Sector 2 - 3Pn, 4RST; and Sector 3 - 4VWX, 5. During 1984 discussions took place to revise Sector 1 boundaries to include NAFO areas 3MNO.

The sector management concept has been used for other inshore fisheries such as salmon, lobster and herring, where a number of different management zones have been established within each region. This has enabled each region to respond quickly to local fisheries problems and align fishing effort to the resources available.

The advantages of sector management as identified in a Discussion Paper released in November 1981 are:

1. It permits better control of access among various fleet sectors and allows for a suitable balance between the resources available and the fishing effort within the boundaries of each sector. Specifically, it ensures that in a sector where adequate fishing capacity exists (or over-capacity), additional fishing effort by vessels outside the sector is restricted. This ensures that quotas assigned for a particular size of vessel in a particular area are in fact harvested by vessels from that area.

2. Management of the small vessel fleet within a specified sector provides greater decentralization and, in particular, provides Directors General with a greater degree of authority for management. It also ensures the degree of flexibility required to deal with the socio-economic conditions within each region.

3. Such flexibility allows for expansion or restriction of the inshore fisheries within a particular region in relation to the resource availability, without necessarily affecting the management of fisheries in other regions where fish stock availability or social and economic conditions differ.

4. As an essential condition to such a sectoral approach, it is necessary to determine long term sharing plans for allocation of the groundfish resource among different fleet sectors. This process was used in developing the offshore share in the 1983 Groundfish Management Plan and if applied to all fleets will enable all sectors to better plan their harvesting strategy.

1.5.2 Definition of Sectors

All inshore groundfish vessels less than 19.8 metres (65 feet) are managed within a series of fishing areas or sectors. The sectors are aligned with the Newfoundland, Gulf/Quebec and Scotia-Fundy Regions of the Atlantic Fisheries Service as follows:

Sector	Region	NAFO Areas
1	Newfoundland	0,2, 3KLPs
2	Gulf/Quebec	4RST, 3Pn
3	Scotia-Fundy	4VWX, 5

Many inshore groundfish vessels from communities near sectoral boundary lines have historically fished common fishing grounds on one side of the line or the other, depending upon where the fish migrated.

In order to provide for continuation of historic fishing patterns, two types of overlap privileges have been established: authorized overlaps and historical overlaps.

1.5.3 Authorized Overlaps

Vessels which have home ports located in the extremities of their sector will be permitted to fish in the NAFO subdivision adjoining their home port division, specifically:

Home Port Division	Authorized Overlaps
4T	4Vn
4Vn	4T
3Pn	3Ps
3Ps	3Pn
4RS	2J
2J	4RS

Authorized overlaps are meant to provide for the inshore groundfish fleet as it existed on Jan. 1, 1982. If vessels are relocated to an alternate home port division, the authorized overlap is rescinded. If vessels are relocated from a home port division with no authorized overlap privilege to a home port division listed above, no authorized overlap privilege will be extended.

1.5.5 Historical Overlaps

As a further means of assuring that traditional fishing patterns were not disrupted, ex-sector fishing privileges beyond the authorized overlaps have been granted:

a) when it was shown that the vessel fished the specific ex-sector area for two years within the period 1978-80.

b) the qualifying period was extended to the years 1980 and 1981 when it was shown that decisions and commitments were made to have a vessel replaced prior to 1980, that is, the replacement vessel qualified for an historical overlap if it fished the specific ex-sector area during the years 1980 and 1981.

1.5.6 Historical Overlap Termination Criteria

Historical overlap privileges will expire when:

a) there is a change in vessel ownership;

b) the vessel is seized by a lending authority;

c) the vessel is routinely replaced.

Historical overlap privileges will not expire when the vessel is lost through fire, sinking, etc. Providing the vessel is replaced within a two-year period, the historic overlap privileges would continue on the new vessel, subject to the above criteria.

The following is a complete listing of vessels entitled to historical overlaps.

SECTOR MANAGEMENT

HISTORICAL OVERLAP MASTER LIST

SECTOR 1

Name of Vessel	Name of Owner	Gear	LOA	CFV #	Home Port	Permissible Overlap	
					Area	Area	Sector
Cape St-Anthony	Llewellyn Pittmore	Fixed	49	060395	3K	4R	2
Conception Pride	Wm. John Peyton	Fixed	49	066170	3Ps	4R	2
David & Todd III	Cecil Rideout	Mobile	55	085429	3Ps	4R	2
North Rover II	Wilfred Elliot	Fixed	50	060409	3K	4R	2
Rosalyn & Bernice	Ernest Price	Mobile	51	010028	3Ps	4R	2
Terry & Danny	Max Forsey	Mobile	52	072744	3Ps	4R	2

SECTOR 2

Beverly Gaie	Edmund Taylor	Fixed	50	062421-3	4R	3K	1
Fortune Cape	Herbert Carroll	Fixed	52	010030	4R	3K	1
June & Bernice	Joseph Kridow	Fixed	52	010040-4	3Pn	4Vn	3
Lady Misty	Samson, Eric	Mobile	38	6152	4T	4W	3
Olga F. Deborah	Fred Keeping	Mobile	58	010023-0	3Pn	4Vn	3
Patricia Yvette	Jim Herrot	Mobile	54	090762-6	3Pn	4Vn	3
Southern Brave	Russel Hardy	Fixed	52	010059-4	3Pn	4Vn	3
Trina Ann	Joseph Best	Fixed	34	099013-5	3Pn	4Vn	3
Wally & Sisters	Wallace Mead	Mobile	64	095392-7	3Pn	4Vn, Vs	3

SECTOR 3

Bad Cat	Goodwin, A.L.	Mob/Fixed	48	5572	4W	4T	2
Benric	R.J. King Fisheries	Mobile	64	12363	4Vn	4R	2
Cadegan	Highland Fisheries	Mobile	64	5631	4Vn	3Pn, 4R	2
Charlene D.	Hendsbee, W.P.	Mob/Fixed	42	6533	4W	4T	2
Cletus II	Murphy, A.E.	Fixed	35	14956	4W	4T	2
Curtis & Rodney	Billard, R.D.	Mob/Fixed	48	29155	4Vn	4R	2
Don Cadegan	Highland Fisheries	Mobile	64	5630	4Vn	3Pn, 4R	2
Janice & Jane	W.R. Chandler & Sons	Mob/Fixed	65	12152	4W	4T	2
J.J. Sisters	Schrader, W.M.	Mob/Fixed	48	5550	4W	4T	2
Johnny & Sisters II	Thorburn, H.R.	Fixed	64	5606	4X	3Ps, 30	1
Morning Star VI	MacDonald, R.	Fixed	42	7813	4Vn	3Ps	1
Roamer VI	Mersey Seafoods	Fixed	62	788	4W	4T	2
Sheila Pauline	Grover, Willard T.	Mob/Fixed	48	5236	4W	4T	2
Triumph	Triumph Fisheries	Fixed	64	12194	4X	3Pn, 3Ps	1 & 2
Windbreak	Steve Pinkham	Mob/Fixed	46	5494	4W	4T	2

2. GROUNDFISH

2. Groundfish

2.1 Management Principles/Objectives

1. Conservation and restoration of the resource.

2. Co-ordination of the deployment of fishing fleets over the fishing grounds and the operating season.

3. Utilization of the resource over the calendar year to the maximum degree possible.

4. Access to all groundfish stocks was to be regulated by seasons, quotas, vessel size and gear types.

5. Allocation of the resource was to be on the basis of equity, taking into account adjacency to the resource, the relative dependence of coastal communities and the various fleet sectors on the resource, and economic efficiency and fleet mobility.

6. Small vessels were to be limited to an area of operation specified in the Sector Managment Plan.

7. All gear was to be subject to quota management, except as noted.

8. When a gear sector quota was reallocated within the fishing year to facilitate orderly harvesting, the reallocation could not take place without the consent of the gear sector in question (this principle was not to apply in cases where it was clear that the annual quota would not be caught).

9. TACs were to be adjusted during the season only when there was a major change in scientific advice that would result in at least a 10 per cent change; and only after consultations with those involved in the fishery.

10. An allocation was to be made for a Resource Short Plant Program (RSPP) in specified stock areas.

11. Specific rules and/or conditions were to apply to the operation of vessels that fished under an enterprise allocation system.

2.2 Licensing Policy (1984)

A. Offshore Fishery (vessels 65'LOA and greater):

1. No additional licences were to be issued in this fishery.

2. Replacement of existing vessels in the fleet was subject to a foot-for-foot, hold-for-hold size restriction.

3. Existing wet fish vessels could be replaced with freezer trawlers but filleting on board was prohibited.

4. The leasing of Canadian vessels as temporary replacements was permissible for a maximum period of two years, subject to the replacement guidelines. This policy also applied in the inshore groundfish fishery.

5. The leasing of foreign vessels as temporary replacement vessels was permissible, providing the vessel being replaced had been unexpectedly removed or rendered unserviceable for a period of four months or more. Also, the vessel had to be of similar catching capacity, operate under the same fishing plan and be crewed by Canadians, except for two or three key crew members.

6. Licences were transferable with Ministerial approval.

B. Inshore Fishery (vessels under 65'LOA):

1. This fishery was managed on a limited-entry basis with the exception of the Newfoundland Region where new fixed gear licences could be issued to full-time fishermen using vessels under 35'LOA in NAFO Divisions 2J, 3KL.

2. Licences were valid for areas specified in the Sector Management Policy.

3. Vessels less than 35'LOA could be replaced with a vessel up to 34'11"LOA. In the Newfoundland Region part-time fishermen owning vessels in this size category can replace up to 22'LOA. Those owning vessels greater than 22'LOA but less than 35'LOA can only replace on a foot for foot basis. All Newfoundland vessels over 22'LOA and under 35'LOA were to be replaced on a foot-for-foot basis.

4. Vessels 35'LOA and greater but less than 65'LOA could be replaced only by vessels within specified five-foot intervals (i.e. 35-39'11", 40-44'11",... 60-64'11"LOA).

5. Licences were transferable to eligible recipients (full-time, bonafide and other qualified fishermen) with the approval of the Department.

2.3. Management Measures

1. When requested by the Department, observers had to be carried on board vessels, if at all possible.

2. All vessels greater than 27.4 metres (90') LOA had to report their position and catch on a daily basis to their company. The company in turn had to forward the report on a daily basis to the DFO Director General for the region for which the licence was issued.

3. In accordance with Section 25 of the Atlantic Fishery Regulations, the maintenance of accurate log records was to be strictly enforced.

4. Violations of any part of the management plan could result in suspensions upon conviction.

5. Unless otherwise indicated, all fisheries opened Jan. 1, 1984.

6. Unless otherwise indicated, by-catches in all fisheries could not exceed 10 per cent of the catch.

7. Unless otherwise indicated, all TACs, quotas and allocations were specified in metric tonnes.

Summary of Activities

The following variation orders and prohibition notices were passed in 1984:

Note: Class B vessels are 19.8 m-30.48 m (65'-100') and use fixed gear.
Class C vessels are less than 19.8 m (65 feet) and use mobile gear.
Class D vessels are 19.8 m-30.48 m (65'-100') and use mobile gear.
Class H vessels are National Sea Products Ltd. vessels
Class R vessels are Pierce Fisheries Ltd. vessels.

1. In divisions 4RS and 3Pn on Nov. 15, 1984: 750 t of cod was transferred to the mobile gear shrimp fleet (vessels 65'-100' LOA) from the fixed gear fleet.

2. In division 4T on Dec. 5, 1984: 600 t of American plaice was transferred to mobile gear vessels under 65'LOA from mobile gear vessels 65'-100'LOA.

3. In divisions 4RS and 3Pn on Dec. 19, 1984: 300 t of cod was transferred to groundfish vessels under 65'LOA from the groundfish/shrimp vessel category under 65' LOA.

4. *Fishing for haddock in division 4W by vessels in Classes* C-W inclusive, was closed at 1200 hours April 3, 1985. A haddock by-catch of 10 percent was permitted while directing for other regulated species in 4W.

5. On Nov. 29, 1984, 750 t of 4VsW cod was transferred to the Independent Offshore Group (IOG) from Fishery Products International Ltd. The chairman of the IOG requested that the cod not be allocated to individual companies but be placed in a competitive pool. As a result, Pierce Fisheries and Richmond Fisheries which had already caught their quota were allowed to re-enter the fishery to compete for the extra 750 t. It was expected that the quota would be caught by Dec. 19, 1984.

6. The following quota adjustments were made:

POLLOCK 4VWX + 5	FROM (T)	TO (T)	CHANGE (T)
Mobile Gear 65'-100'	570	770	+ 200
Fixed Gear less than 65'	9,670	9,470	- 200

7. Uncaught 4Vn cod (May-December) quotas for Class B and D vessels were combined and the total amount, 160 t, was reallocated to Class D vessels when the fishery resumed on Nov. 1, 1984. When 90 per cent of the quota was reached the fishery was closed. This change in quota was for 1984 only.

8. The close time for fishing for pollock in Division 4VWX and Subarea 5 by Class R vessels was varied to Oct. 17, 1984.

9. The close time was varied to January 24 to April 30, 1984 for fishing for cod in Subdivision 4Vn by Class R vessels.

10. The close time was varied to July 30 to Dec. 31, 1984 for fishing for pollock in Division 4VWX and Subarea 5 by Class C vessels. Fishing resumed Sept. 2, 1984.

11. Fishing for pollock in divisions 4Vn, 4Vs, 4W, 4X, 5Y and 5Z by means of Class C vessels closed at 2400 hours, July 29, 1984.

12. The pollock quota for Class D vessels increased to 370 t, effective July 30, 1984. 100 t of 4VWX + 5 pollock was transferred to Class D vessels from the enterprise allocation for Savoury Fisheries Ltd.

13. The close time for fishing for cod in subdivision 4Vn by Class D vessels was varied to January 21 to April 30, 1984 and then to August 4 to Dec.31, 1984. Fishing resumed Nov. 1, 1984.

14. The close time for fishing for cod in Subdivision 4Vn by Class C vessels was varied to February 23 to April 30, 1984; fishing resumed March 9, 1984; then was closed again from August 4 to Dec. 31, 1984 and resumed again on Sept. 10, 1984. The quota was varied to 10,000 kg, effective November 1.

15. No person could fish for, catch or retain cod in division 2J by means of Class C vessels during the period August 6 to Dec. 31, 1984.

16. The close time for fishing for cod in Division 4X by Class C vessels was varied to March 12 to Dec. 31, 1984, and the quota was varied to 2500 kg, effective March 12, 1984.

17. The close time for fishing for cod in Division 4TVn by vessels of the flag state of France was varied to 1600 hours, March 20 to Dec. 31, 1984.

18. The close time was varied to May 22 to Dec. 31, 1984, for fishing for haddock, pollock, redfish, yellowtail, witch, winter flounder and American plaice in Division 4X from Cape Forchu to Cape Sable by Class C vessels. Fishing resumed June 1.

19. The close time for fishing for cod in Division 4VsW by Class D vessels was varied to May 28 to Dec. 31, 1984. Fishing resumed Oct. 5, 1984.

20. The close time for fishing for cod in Division 4VsW by Class R vessels was varied to September 22 to Dec. 31, 1984. Fishing resumed December 12, 1984.

21. The close time for fishing for cod in Division 4VsW by Class S vessels was varied to November 29 to Dec. 31, 1984. Fishing resumed Dec. 12, 1984.

22. The close time for fishing for silver hake in division 4VWX by vessels of the flag state of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic was varied to August 3 to Dec. 31, 1984. Fishing resumed Aug. 3, 1984.

23. The close time was varied to January 30 to Dec.31, 1984; then to December 30 to Dec. 31, 1984; and finally to July 15 to Dec. 31, 1984, for fishing for cod in Divisions 2J and 3KL by vessels from the Federal Republic of Germany.

24. The close time was varied to February 1 to Dec. 31, 1984 for fishing for cod in subdivision 3Ps by vessels in Classes E-W.

25. The close time was varied to March 5 to Dec. 31, 1984 for fishing for cod in Division 3NO by Class N vessels.

26. The close time was varied to May 3 to December 31, 1984 for fishing for witch flounder in Divisions 2J and 3KL by vessels from Poland.

27. The close time was varied to May 29 to Dec. 31, 1984 and then to June 6 to Dec. 31, 1984, for fishing for Greenland halibut in Divisions 2J and 3KL by vessels from Poland.

28. The close time was varied to August 2 to Dec. 31, 1984 for fishing for cod in Division 3NO by Class D vessels.

29. The close time was varied to August 6 to Dec. 31, 1984 for fishing for cod in Division 2J by Class C vessels.

30. The close time was varied to September 30 to Dec. 31, 1984, for fishing for redfish in Division 3LN by vessels from the German Democratic Republic.

31. The close time was varied to November 6 to Dec. 31, 1984 for fishing for redfish in Division 30 for vessels from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic.

32. The close time was varied to November 11 to Dec. 31, 1984, for fishing for cod in Divisions 2J and 3KL by vessels from the Federal Republic of Germany.

33. The close time was varied to December 14 to Dec. 31, 1984 for fishing for Greenland halibut in Division 2GH by vessels from the German Democratic Republic.

34. The close time was varied to March 25 to Dec. 31, 1984 for fishing for redfish in Division 40 by vessels in Classes E-W.

35. The close time was varied to July 2 to December 31 for fishing for redfish in NAFO Divisions 4R, 4S, and 4T by vessels in Classes I-P, R, S, and T.

36. The close time was varied to November 30 to December 31 for fishing for redfish in NAFO Divisions 4R, 4S and 4T by vessels in Classes G and H.

37. The close time for fishing for redfish in Division 4T by vessel Classes E-W was varied to March 25 to December 31.

38. The close time for fishing for cod in NAFO Divisions 4R, 4S and 3Pn by vessels registered in Metropolitan France was varied to May 16 to December 31.

39. The close time for fishing for redfish in 1985 in Divisions 4R, 4S and 4T was varied to December 30 to December 31.

Summary of Landings and Quota Information for Each Principal Groundfish Species, 1984

Species	Quota	Scotia/ Fundy	Gulf	Quebec	Nfld.	Total	%	Amount Remaining
Cod	564,380	136,456	82,208	37,587	211,059	467,310	83	97,070
Haddock	57,000	29,628	9	-	235	29,872	52	27,128
Redfish	144,731	20,914	12,097	13,587	18,240	65,108	45	79,623
Am.Plaice	78,800	3,841	7,470	1,556	33,606	46,473	59	32,327
Yellowtail	19,575	427	38	-	12,005	12,470	64	7,105
Witch	12,790	487	484	27	2,917	3,915	31	8,875
Flounder	13,750	9,819	24	-	283	10,126	74	3,624
Gr.Halibut	71,500	336	271	1,511	19,474	21,592	30	49,908
Pollock	42,400	33,003	-	-	454	33,457	79	8,943
TOTAL	1,004,926	234,911	102,601	54,538	298,273	690,323	69	314,613

1984 Quotas and Landings by Division and Gear Type

Species/Division	Gear Sector	Quota	Catch	Closure Date
Cod 2GH	All vessels greater than 100'	4,800	50	
2GH	R.S.P.P.	1,000	4	
2GH	Fixed gear 65' - 100'	1,000	-	
2GH	Fixed gear less than 65' (Allowance)	200	202	
2J,3KL	All vessels greater than 100'	115,700	99,949	
2J,3KL	R.S.P.P.	10,000	6,965	
2J,3KL	Scandinavian Longline Experiment	1,500	996	
2J,3KL	Mobile gear 65' - 100'	1,000	124	
2J'3KL	Fixed gear 65' - 100'	1,500	1,022	
2J	Mobile gear less than 65'	3,000	650	08/06
3KL	Mobile gear less than 65' (Allowance)	2,000	3,061	
2J,3KL	Fixed gear less than 65' (Allowance)	115,000	95,976	
3M	All vessels greater than 100'	100	-	
3NO	All vessels greater than 100'	11,150	8,193	
3NO	Mobile gear 65' - 100'	250	378	08/02
3NO	Fixed Gear 65' - 100'	250	132	
3Ps	All vessels greater than 100'	4,100	2,634	

Species/Division		Gear Sector	Quota	Catch	Closure Date
Cod (cont'd)	3Ps	Fixed gear 65' - 100'	300	131	
	3Ps	Mobile gear less than 65'	500	159	
	3Ps	Fixed gear less than 65'	22,930	22,894	
	4Rs,3Pn	All vessels greater than 100' and less than 1,050 BHP(NGBV)	5,000	3,171	
	4Rs,3Pn	All vessels greater than 100' (GBV)	600	171	
	4Rs,3Pn	Mobile gear 65'-100' (GBV) Groundfish only	800	886	
	4Rs,3Pn	Mobile gear 65'-100' (GBV) Groundfish/Shrimp	2,250	1,886	
	4Rs,3Pn	Mobile gear 65'-100' (NGBV)	500	170	
	4Rs,3Pn	Mobile gear less than 65' (Groundfish only) Homeport in 4s,4T	4,800	5,588	
	4Rs,3Pn	Mobile gear less than 65' (Groundfish/Shrimp) Homeport in 4s,4T	1,200	1,112	
	4R,3Pn	Mobile gear less than 65' (Sector overlap)	500	535	
	4R,3Pn	Mobile gear less than 65' (Enterprise allocation)	29,500	26,060	
	4Rs,3Pn	Fixed gear less than 65' January - September	38,107	37,076	
	4Rs,3Pn	Fixed gear less than 65' Oct. - Dec. (Reserve)	3,243	2,858	

Species/Division	Gear Sector	Quota	Catch	Closure Date
Cod 4T (Cont'd)	Mobile gear less than 100' Jan. 1 - Nov. 9	30,000	23,583	
4T	Mobile gear less than 100' Nov. 10 - Dec. 31	3,000	4,438	
4T	Fixed gear less than 65' April 1 - June 10	1,665	2,036	
4T	Fixed gear less than 65' June 11 - Nov. 4	13,335	10,782	
4T	Fixed gear less than 65' Nov. 5 - Dec. 31	2,000	1,206	
4Vn	All vessels greater than 100' and less than 1050 BHP Jan. - April	7,800	6,601	
4Vn	Mobile gear 65' - 100' Jan. - April	338	254	
4Vn	Mobile gear less than 65' Jan. - April	1,260	1,294	
4Vn	Fixed gear less than 65' Jan. - April	602	145	
4Vn	All vessels greater than 100, (M-D)	800	451	
4Vn	Fixed Gear 65'-100' Jan. - April	-	-	
4Vn	All gear 65'-100' (M-D)	200	121	
4Vn	Mobile gear less than 65' (M-D)	3,100	4,115	11/01
4Vn	Fixed gear less than 65' (M-D)	9,800	5,996	

Species/Division	Gear Sector	Quota	Catch	Closure Date
Cod (Cont'd) 4VsW	All vessels greater than 100'	38,350	38,375	
4VsW	Mobile gear 65' - 100'	1,630	1,360	
4VsW	Fixed gear 65' - 100'	870	470	
4VsW	Mobile gear less than 65'	4,640	4,399	
4Vsw	Fixed gear less than 65'	8,210	7,635	
4X	All vessels greater than 100'	3,150	1,587	
4X	Mobile gear 65' - 100'	400	86	
4X	Fixed gear 65' - 100'	200	4	
4X	Mobile gear less than 65'	6,000	8,278	03/12
4X	Fixed gear less than 65'	20,250	12,221	
5Y	All vessels greater than 100' (Bycatch only)	100	-	
5Y	Mobile gear less than 65'	700	2,921	
5Y	Fixed gear less than 65'	700	168	
5Z	All vessels greater than 100'	11,250	223	
5Z	Mobile gear 65' - 100'	425	2	
5Z	Fixed gear 65' - 100'	425	65	
5Z	Mobile gear less than 65'	3,000	514	
5Z	Fixed gear less than 65'	7,400	4,915	
TOTAL ALL COD		564,380	467,310	

* 850 t from Cuba and 1,000 t from U.S.S.R. for 1984 only.

Species/Division	Gear Sector	Quota	Catch	Closure Date
Haddock 4VW	All vessels greater than 100'	11,850	5,103	
4VW	Mobile gear 65' - 100'	330	233	
4VW	Mobile gear less than 65'	1,920	1,169	
4VW	Fixed gear less than 65'	900	948	
4X	All vessels greater than 100'	7,050	619	
4X	Mobile gear 65' - 100'	1,000	45	
4X	Fixed gear 65' - 100'	100	3	
4X	Mobile gear less than 65'	15,000	12,072	
4X	Fixed gear less than 65'	8,850	6,970	
5	All vessels greater than 100'	7,300	174	
5	Mobile gear 65' - 100,	100	1	
5	Fixed gear 65' - 100'	100	14	
5	Mobile gear less than 65'	1,700	1,698	
5	Fixed gear less than 65'	800	825	
TOTAL ALL HADDOCK		57,000	29,872	
Redfish 2,3K	All vessels greater than 100'	24,700	17,256	
2,3K	Resource Short Plant Pgm.	3,000	32	
2,3K	Fixed gear less than 65' (Allowance)	300	86	

Species/Division		Gear Sector	Quota	Catch	Closure Date
Redfish (Cont'd)	3M	All vessels greater than 100'	700	-	
	3LN	All vessels greater than 100'	12,465	1,078	
	3LN	Fixed gear less than 65' (Allowance)	385	220	
	3O	All vessels greater than 100'	8,181	171	
	3O	Resource Short Plant Program	1,000	-	
	3P	All vessels greater than 100'	13,200	2,929	
	3P	Resource Short Plant Program	1,500	-	
	3P	Mobile gear less than 65'	1,000	1,323	
	3P	Fixed gear less than 65' (Allowance)	300	353	
	4RST	All vessels greater than 100'	37,500	24,727	
	4RST	Mobile gear less than 100'	10,700	7,436	
	4RST	Mobile gear less than 100' (Bycatch in Shrimp Fishery)	1,500	1,343	
	4RST	Fixed gear less than 65'	300	126	
	4VWX	All vessels greater than 100'	21,500	4,442	
	4VWX	Resource Short Plant Program	2,400	-	
	4VWX	Mobile gear 65' - 100'	2,000	1,751	

Species/Division		Gear Sector	Quota	Catch	Closure Date
Redfish (Cont'd)	4VWX	Mobile gear less than 65'	2,100	1,834	
TOTAL ALL REDFISH			144,731	65,108	
American Plaice	2,3K	All vessels greater than 100'	7,500	502	
	2,3K	Mobile gear less than 65'	200	13	
	2,3K	Fixed gear less than 65' (Allowance)	2,300	554	
	3LNO	All vessels greater than 100'	48,800	31,026	
	3LNO	Mobile gear 65' - 100'	300	47	
	3LNO	Fixed gear 65' - 100'	100	12	
	3LNO	Mobile gear less than 65'	100	50	
	3LNO	Fixed gear less than 65'	4,900	2,655	
	3M	All vessels greater than 100'	150	-	
	3Ps	All vessels greater than 100'	3,450	2,400	
	3Ps	Mobile gear less than 65'	300	26	
	3Ps	Fixed gear less than 65'	700	194	
	4T	Mobile gear 65' - 100'	1,200	133	
	4T	Mobile gear less than 65'	7,100	7,677	

Species/Division		Gear Sector	Quota	Catch	Closure Date
American Plaice (Cont'd)	4T	Fixed gear less than 65'	1,700	1,185	
TOTAL ALL AMERICAN PLAICE			78,800	46,473	
Yellowtail	3LNO	All vessels greater than 100'	16,575	12,468	
	5	All vessels greater than 100'	3,000	1	
TOTAL ALL YELLOWTAIL			19,575	12,470	
Witch	2J,3KL	All vessels greater than 100'	3,300	1,366	
	2J,3KL	Mobile gear 65' - 100'	100	-	
	2J,3KL	Fixed gear 65' - 100'	100	2	
	2J,3KL	Mobile gear less than 65'	100	4	
	2J,3KL	Fixed gear less than 65' (Allowance)	400	712	
	3NO	All vessels greater than 100'	2,900	837	
	3NO	Mobile gear 65' - 100'	100	1	
	3Ps	All vessels greater than 100'	1,890	385	

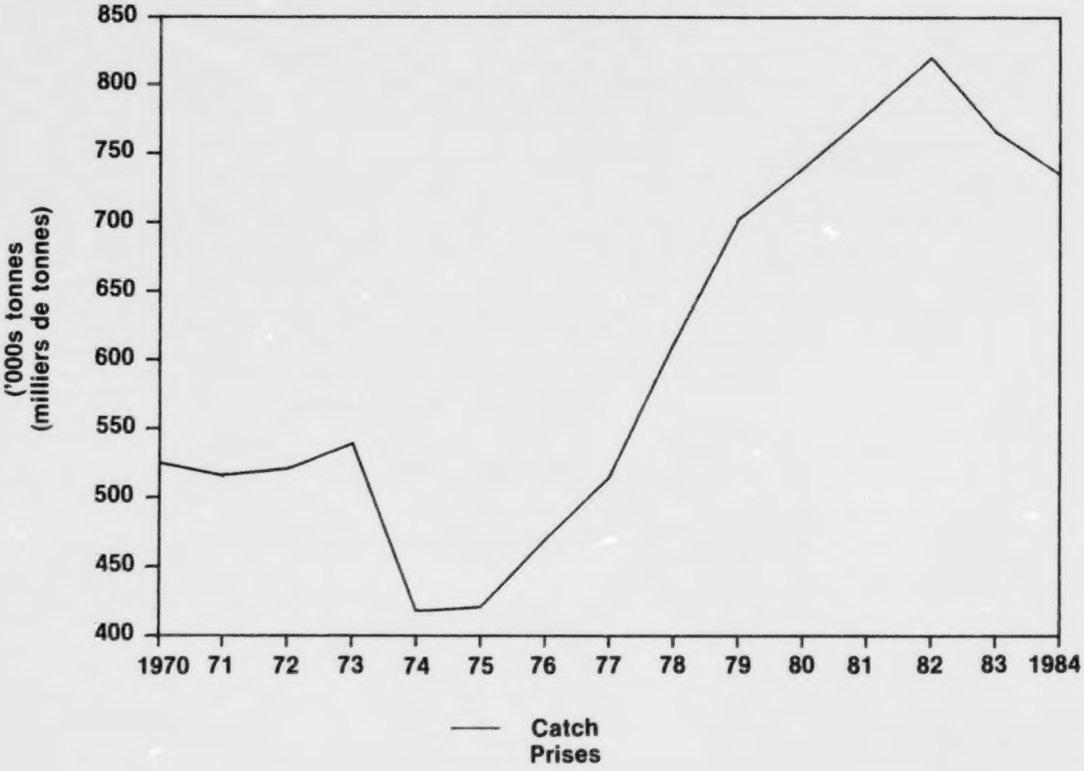
Species/Division		Gear Sector	Quota	Catch	Closure Date
Witch (Cont'd)	3Ps	Mobile gear 65' - 100'	100	-	
	3Ps	Mobile gear less than 65'	500	98	
	3Ps	Fixed gear less than 65'	100	3	
	4RS	All vessels greater than 100'	1,700	44	
	4RS	Mobile gear 65' - 100' (GBV)	100	61	
	4RS	Mobile gear less than 65'	1,300	380	
	4RS	Fixed gear less than 65'	100	22	
TOTAL ALL WITCH			12,790	3,915	
Flounder	4VWX	All vessels greater than 100'	8,350	5,295	
	4VWX	Mobile gear 65' - 100'	200	201	
	4VWX	Mobile gear less than 65'	4,450	3,811	
	4VWX	Fixed gear less than 65'	750	819	
TOTAL ALL FLOUNDER			13,750	10,126	
Greenland Halibut	O	All vessels greater than 100'	1,000	-	
	O	Resource Short Plant Program	2,000	-	
	2GH	All vessels greater than 100'	13,000	1,897	

Species/Division	Gear Sector	Quota	Catch	Closure Date
Greenland Halibut (Cont'd) 2GH	Resource Short Plant Program	2,000	-	
2J,3KL	All vessels greater than 100'	13,900	4,455	
2J,3KL	Resource Short Plant Program	4,000	2,615	
2J,3KL	Mobile gear 65' - 100'	100	-	
2J,3KL	Fixed gear 65' - 100'	1,000	501	
2J,3KL	Mobile gear less than 65'	100	2	
2J,3KL	Fixed gear less than 65'	29,400	10,335	
4RST	All vessels greater than 100'	100	8	
4RST	Mobile gear 65' - 100'	700	244	
4RST	Mobile gear less than 65'	700	455	
4RST	Fixed gear less than 65'	3,500	1,080	
TOTAL ALL GREENLAND HALIBUT		71,500	21,592	
Pollock 4VWX,5	All vessels greater than 100'	19,450	11,944	
4VWX,5	Mobile gear 65' - 100'	770	640	
4VWX,5	Mobile gear less than 65'	13,210	13,812	
4VWX,5	Fixed gear less than 65'	8,970	7,060	
TOTAL ALL POLLOCK		42,400	33,457	

Species/Division		Gear Sector	Quota	Catch	Closure Date
Roundnose Grenadier	O	All vessels greater than 100'	500	-	
	2,3K	All vessels greater than 100'	500	-	
TOTAL ALL ROUNDNOSE GRENADIER			1,000	-	
Silver Hake	4VWX	All vessels greater than 100'	900	-	
	4VWX	Resource Short Plant Program	100	-	
TOTAL ALL SILVER HAKE			1,000	-	
White Hake	4T	All gear 50' - 65'	1,100	249	
	4T	All gear less than 50'	10,800	6,640	
	4T	All gear greater than 65' (No Directed Fishery)	100	4	
TOTAL ALL WHITE HAKE			12,000	6,893	

Trends in Atlantic Groundfish Quantity (1970-1984)

Évolution du volume des prises de poisson de fond de l'Atlantique (1970-1984)



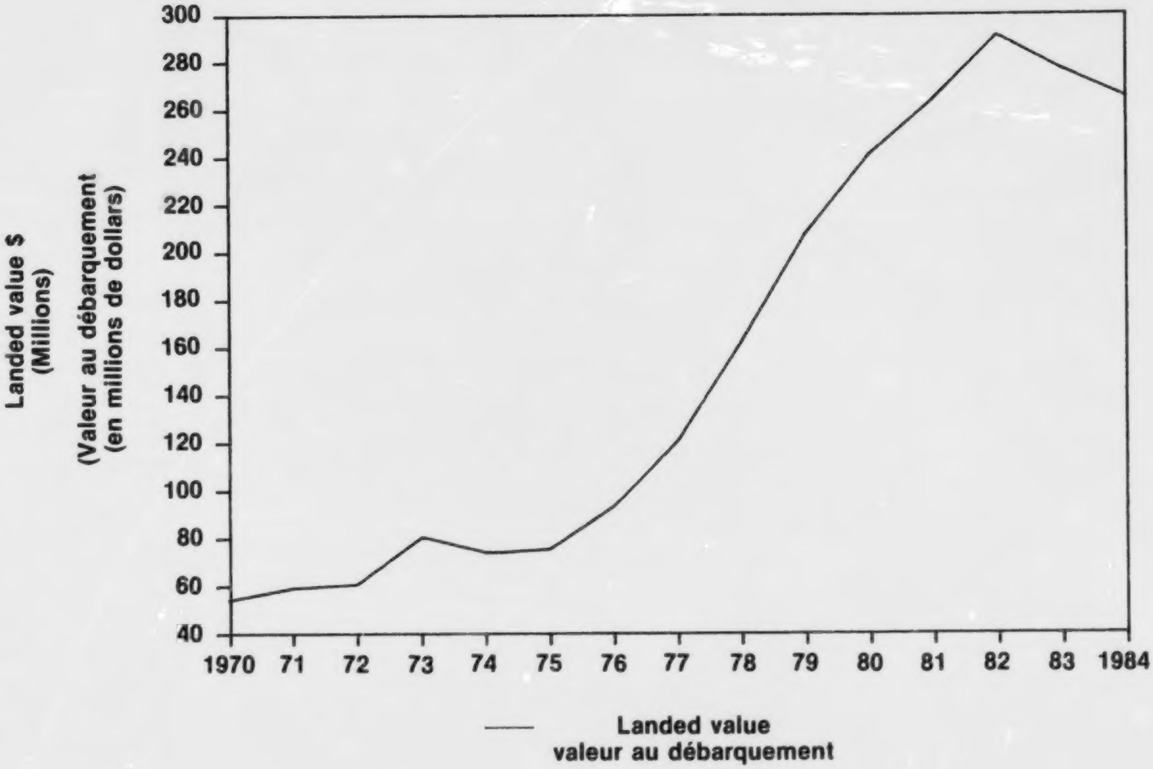
Year Année	Catch Prises (tonnes)
1970	525,550
1971	516,198
1972	521,459
1973	539,926
1974	417,788
1975	420,892
1976	469,666
1977	515,355
1978	612,052
1979	702,554
1980	739,784
1981	779,566
1982	820,327
1983	766,131
1984	734,879*

* not final

* provisoire

Trends in Atlantic Groundfish Landed values (1970-1984)

Évolution de la valeur au débarquement du poisson de fond de l'Atlantique (1970-1984)



Year Année	Value ('000$) Valeur (milliers de $)
1970	54,543
1971	59,566
1972	61,244
1973	80,724
1974	73,861
1975	75,749
1976	93,598
1977	120,968
1978	162,266
1979	207,594
1980	240,959
1981	263,993
1982	291,139
1983	276,593
1984	264,849*

* not final
* provisoire

3. ANADROMOUS AND CATADROMOUS

3.1 SALMON

3.1 Atlantic Salmon

NOTE: In Quebec, anadromous and catadromous fisheries are administered by the province, therefore, the policies in this registry are not applicable to Quebec.

3.1.1. Management Principles/Objectives

1. Conservation of Atlantic salmon stocks and protection of the salmon habitat.
2. To stabilize the incomes of full-time fishermen who have access to the resource.
3. To maximize recreational fishing opportunities and benefits within the limits of allowable catch.
4. Recognition of the social and cultural importance of salmon fishing to Indian communities that have traditionally harvested the resource.
5. Access to all Atlantic salmon stocks had to be regulated by all or a combination of the following: seasons, quotas, gear and licensing restrictions.
6. Allocation of Atlantic salmon stocks had to be made by Management Zones and/or river systems and according to interests and/or dependence of user groups, industries and communites that derived benefit from the resource.
7. Interception of migrating salmon in mixed-stock fisheries had to be minimized where practical and feasible by adjusting sesons, gear and area of fishing.

3.1.2 Licensing

a) Licensing Policy: Scotia-Fundy and Gulf Regions, Zones 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9.

The following policy applied to all persons fishing Atlantic salmon commercially in or from ports within the Scotia-Fundy and Gulf Regions, unless otherwise specified for the Management Zone.

1. Licences were not available for new entrants in this fishery.

2. Licences were transferable only to immediate family members, providing the recipient was a recognized bonafide or full-time fisherman. Immediate family members are spouse, brother/sister, son/daughter for the purpose of this policy.

3. Licences were valid only for a specified Salmon Management Zone.

4. Licences could be issued to persons who in the preceding calendar year:

   a) held commercial fishing licences; and

   b) actively participated in the 1983 salmon fishery for the duration of the season, weather permitting; and

   c) personally operated their specified commercial salmon fishing gear; and

   d) were not employed full-time in an industry other than the commercial fishery for more than nine months; and

   e) were and still are full-time residents of the Salmon Management Zone in which they fished, unless otherwise specified.

Note: Participation in the 1984 salmon fishery will not be a prerequisite for 1985 licence issuance. However, all fishermen will be required to renew their salmon fishing licences and meet the employment criteria outlined in d, above.

5. Fishermen were limited to the gear type, the zone and fathoms fished during the previous year.

6. On application, the holder of a set-net licence (fixed gill net, trap net) was permitted to move his gear to a new location provided it could be shown that circumstances had arisen such as wharf construction or dredging which rendered the current location useless and provided further that the new location would not adversely affect the fishery and/or salmon fishing set-net licences located in the area.

7. All vessels used in the salmon fishery had to be registered as Canadian commercial fishing vessels.

8. All participants in the salmon fishery had to be registered as commercial fishermen.

9. In the event of illness, injury or other extenuating circumstances that could prevent a commercial salmon licence holder from fishing, the local fishery officer could, at his discretion, issue a temporary permit authorizing another individual to operate the licensee's gear on behalf of the licensee.

10. The holder of a valid commercial fishing licence was eligible to voluntarily participate in a licence buyback program.

b) Licensing Policy: Newfoundland Region and Western Newfoundland.

LICENCE ELIGIBILITY

1. There will be no new entrants into the salmon fishery in 1984.

2. Only persons who held valid salmon licences in 1983 will be permitted licences in 1984.

3. Persons who held salmon licences in 1983 and have now obtained full-time employment outside the inshore fishery are not eligible to hold a salmon licence in 1984.

4. Persons employed on seasonal jobs during the salmon season, welfare recipients, and old age pensioners, can renew their licences in 1984 provided they held them in 1983.

FATHOMAGE

1. Full-time fishermen who hold commercial licences will be licenced for a maximum of 200 fathoms in 1984.

2. Part-time fishermen who hold commercial salmon licences for 1984 will be eligible for the fathomage which they were licenced in 1983, to a maximum of 100 fathoms.

LICENCE SPLITS

Licence splits will not be permitted in 1984. A licence split is when an individual holding a salmon licence requests to have the quantity of fishery gear eligible to fish divided in such a way that an additional or second licence is created.

SALMON FISHING AREAS

1. For 1984, fishermen will only be issued a Licence for the Area (1-14), for which they were licenced in 1983.
2. Transfer of Licences between Areas will not be permitted in 1984.
3. Persons may only be licenced for one (1) area.

TRANSFERS (Nfld Region)

1. In 1984 transfer of Commercial Salmon Licence are only permitted within the immediate family, provided both the recipient of the licence to be transferred and the person who is giving up the licence are fulltime fishermen.
2. Immediate family for the purpose of transfer of Commercial Salmon Licences includes: spouse, son and daughter, brother and sister.
3. Transfer of Salmon Licences from part-time fishermen will not be permitted in 1984.

(Western Nfld)

Transfers of Commercial Salmon Licences are permitted between full-time fishermen under extenuating circumstances only, such as illness, or death of the licence holder, and in line with the established tranfer policy for limited fishery licences.

3.1.3 Management Measures

1. The opening of the 1984 fishing seasons for the province of Newfoundland was delayed. The fishing seasons were:

   - Zones 1N-2N (Labrador), 3N-10N, 11N (east), 14G: June 5-December 31.

- Zone 13 and that portion of Zone 11 lying between Pass Island and Fox Point: June 5 - July 10.
- Zone 12 and that portion of Zone 11 lying between Cape Fox and Cinq Cerf: closed.

All other existing regulations and weekend closures applied.

2. Shorter seasons were imposed for the commercial fisheries of the Maritime provinces. These seasons were:

New Brunswick:

Zone 1	Restigouche	July 9-20
Zone 2	Miramichi	Closed
Zone 3	Saint John	Closed

Prince Edward Island:

Zone 4	St. Peter's Bay Gulf Shore	September 3-21 July 16 -August 10

Nova Scotia:

Zone 5	Cape Breton East (including Louisbourg)	June 18-July 6
Zone 6	Gulf Shore	July 2-20
Zone 7	Eastern Shore	June 18-July 6
Zone 8	Upper Bay of Fundy	July 23-August 10
Zone 9	South West N.S.	June 18-July 6

3. Only the retention of grilse was permitted for the recreational fisheries for the provinces of Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. All multi-sea winter salmon hooked by anglers was required to be released immediately with the least possible harm to the fish. The province of Quebec was to review the adaptation of this program for the Restigouche River system.

4. The seasonal, possession and daily bag limits in Nova Scotia were reduced to 10, 6 and 2 respectively, and all salmon caught in the recreational fishery had to be grilse.

5. The number of recreational salmon angling licences in each province did not exceed the 1983 level. No restriction was placed, it was simply a lack of interest in the fishery.

6. During 1984 the tagging system was extended to all Atlantic provinces (including Québec) with the exception of Newfoundland, where the system was not to be introduced until 1985.

7. It was illegal to retain or be in possession of salmon captured incidentally with non-salmon commercial gear.

8. Negotiations were to be undertaken with native groups to: lower present fishing quotas, ensure the enforcement of regulations and encourage the use of trap nets.

9. Negotiations continued with all Atlantic provincial governments with the aim of developing and administering a surtax on all recreational licences. Subject to the development of a satisfactory recreational licence surtax mechanism, a voluntary commercial buyback program will be established to further reduce commercial salmon fishing effort.

10. Development of programs to expand efforts in the enhancement of the Atlantic salmon resource was continued and implemented as funding became available in concert with Atlantic Salmon Management Plan.

11. In conjunction with the Atlantic Salmon Advisory Board a federal-provincial working group was established to develop mechanisms for the implementation of Proposal 7 and 11 and to provide a forum for discussion of other aspects of a long term comprehensive management plan for Atlantic salmon.

12. The Department of Fisheries and Oceans was successful in getting a 320-tonne reduction in the quota for the West Greenland salmon fishery.

13. Effort replacement was allowed only in those areas where interception was less than 10 per cent.

3.1.4 Summary of Activities

a) Tagging Program:

In 1984 a tagging program was introduced to the Prince Edward Island and Quebec fisheries. The program was similar to ones in effect in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and was designed to minimize the illegal harvesting and marketing of salmon.

Under the program all salmon caught by licenced salmon fishermen are tagged by applying a self-locking, tamper-proof plastic tag through the mouth and gill cavity of the fish.

Each tag number is recorded with the licence number issued to the fisherman for immediate identification of all legally harvested salmon. The tags are color-coded for each fishery. Blue tags are used for the licensed recreational salmon fishery; red tags for the licensed commercial salmon fishery; and orange tags for the licensed Indian food fishery. Brown tags are applied to fish caught for scientific-research purposes and for fish farming operations in the province. A green tag is used for Atlantic salmon imported to New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island from areas outside the provinces.

b) Interception:

In 1981 from Port-aux-Basques to Rose Blanch, salmon fishing outside of two miles from the baseline (shore) was prohibited. In 1983 the prohibition area was extended from Port-aux-Basques to Burgeo (NAFO Devision 3Pn/Managment Zones 11 and 12).

The commercial fishing seasons for insular Newfoundland will be delayed from present starting dates to June 5 with a permanent closure from Fox Point West to Cape Ray.

c) 1984 Variation Orders and Prohibition Notices:

NOVA SCOTIA:

Barney River

Fishing by any method was prohibited in Barney River, Pictou County, upstream from a point 500 meters downstream of the No. 245 Highway bridge crossing the river, from March 1 to April 14, 1984.

Chiganois River

Closed to fishing downstream from the Canadian National Railway bridge in Belmont to the No. 2 Highway, from April 20 to May 10, 1984.

Debert River

Closed to fishing downstream from the Canadian National Railway bridge to Cobequid Bay, from April 20 to May 10, 1984.

East River

Fishing was prohibited in the East River, Sheet Harbour, Halifax County, upstream from the No. 7 Highway bridge to the Nova Scotia Power Commission Barrier Dam, from June 15 to Sept. 30, 1984.

Fishing by any method was prohibited in the East River, Pictou County, upstream from the Railway Bridge in New Glasgow to the No. 583 Highway bridge at Springville, from March 1 to May 15, 1984.

East River and West River

Fishing by means of nets, except licensed salmon nets, was prohibited in East River and West River, Sheet Harbour, Halifax County, north of a line drawn from Cate's Passage on the west side, to a point marked by a fishery officer immediately behind Danbury Island on the east side, to the pier at Head of Tide on the West River and Barrier Dam on the East River, from June 15 to Oct. 15, 1984.

Economy River

Closed to fishing downstream from the mouth of Callaghan Brook to the No. 2 Highway bridge, from April 20 to May 10, 1984.

Ecum Secum Harbour

Fishing by means of nets, except licensed salmon nets, was prohibited in Ecum Secum Harbour, north of a line drawn from Balls Gut, Halifax County on the west side to Davidson Point, Guysborough County on the east side, from June 13 to Aug. 31, 1984.

Folly River

Closed to fishing downstream from the Canadian National Railway bridge to its confluence with the Debert River, from April 20 to May 10, 1984.

French River

Fishing by any method was prohibited in the French River, Pictou County, upstream from a point 500 meters downstream of the No. 245 Highway bridge crossing the river, from March 1 to Arpil 14, 1984.

Gold River

Fishing was prohibited from the junction with the Larder River, downstream to the breakwater at Dragon Port Marina in the community of Gold River, during the period April 1 to May 23, 1984 (Order issued March 29, 1984).

Fishing was prohibited in that portion of the Gold River, Lunenburg County, known locally as the "Dipping Pool," located between the "Cable Pool" and the "Kill Devil Pool", as marked by a fishery officer during that period from July 13-31, 1984.

Grand River

Closed to fishing between those points as marked by a fishery officer being approximately 90 m upstream and 90 m downstream from Grand River Falls, Grand River, Richmond County, from May 10 to Oct. 14, 1984.

Great Village River

Closed to fishing downstream from the mouth of Spencer's Brook to the marshland dyke aloiteau, from April 20 to May 10, 1984.

Ingonish River

Fishing was prohibited in all waters of the Ingonish River, Victoria County, from April 15 to May 14, 1984, both dates inclusive.

Kirby River

Fishing was prohibited 50 feet downstream and 50 feet upstream from the No. 430 Highway bridge at Sheet Harbour Passage, from June 15 to Sept. 30, 1984.

LaHave River

Fishing was prohibited in the main branch of LaHave River downstream from the south end of Wentzells Lake as marked by a fishery officer, during the period April 1 to May 23, 1984.

Fishing was prohibited in the pool located immediately below Morgan Falls fishway, LaHave River, Lunenburg County, as marked by a fishery officer, from May 1 to Dec. 31, 1984.

Close time for salmon angling in the waters of the main branch of the LaHave River downstream from where the river joins Indian Brook but not including the tributaries was varied to Oct.16 to Dec. 31, 1984.(fishery re-opened September 19, 1984). Order was issued Sept. 17, 1984.

Liscomb Harbour

Fishing by means of nets, except licensed salmon nets, was prohibited in Liscomb Harbour, north of a line drawn from Smoke Point on the west side to Redman's Head on the east side, from June 15 to Aug. 31, 1984.

Maccan River

The Maccan River downstream from the No. 2 Highway bridge at Southhampton to the highway bridge at Maccan was closed to fishing, during the period April 20 to May 10, 1984.

Margaree River

Angling was prohibited in the Northeast Branch of the Margaree River, Inverness County, upstream from the Big Interval bridges, but not including any tributaries of that Branch, from June 1 to Oct. 15, 1984.

Medway River

Fishing was prohibited in the Medway River, Queens County, from a location marked by a fishery officer above the Westfield highway bridge, upstream to the foot of McGowan Lake, from May 24 to Dec 31, 1984.

Fishing for salmon was prohibited in the Medway River upstream from the foot of McGowan Lake, Queens County, including all branches and tributaries from May 24 to Dec. 31, 1984.

Necum Teuch

Fishing by nets, except licensed salmon nets was prohibited in Necum Teuch River, Halifax County, north of a line drawn from Moose Head on the west side to Mitchell Point on the east side, from June 15 to Aug. 31, 1984.

North River (Colchester Co.)

Closed to fishing downstream from the mouth of the West Branch North River to its confluence with the Salmon River, from April 20 to May 10, 1984.

North River (Victoria Co.)

Fishing by any method was prohibited in the North River, Victoria County, upstream from the North River Bridge from April 15 to May 31, 1984.

Fishing in the North River, Victoria County, upstream from Carey's Rock was prohibited from August 1 to Dec. 31, 1984.

North and Grand Rivers

Fishing was prohibited in the North River, Victoria County, and the Grand River, Richmond County, downstream from Morrisons Bridge, from August 3 to Dec. 31, 1984. Fishing resumed August 15 on the Grand River and on the North River downstream from Carey's Rock.

Petite Riviere

Fishing was prohibited in Petite Riviere downstream from Hebb Lake but not including Fancy Lake, from April 1 to May 23, 1984 and then from July 16-31, 1984.

Portapique River

Closed to fishing downstream from the mouth of Callaghan Brook to the No. 2 Highway bridge, from April 20 to May 10, 1984.

River Hebert

Closed to fishing downstream from the mouth of Sandhill Brook to the highway bridge at the town of River Hebert, from April 20 to May 10, 1984.

St. Mary's River

Fishing by means of nets, except licensed salmon nets, was prohibited in St. Mary's River, Guysborough Co., north of a line drawn from Black Head on the west side to Wharf Rock on the east side, from June 15 to Aug. 31, 1984.

Salmon River

The Salmon River, Colchester County, was closed to fishing downstream from the mouth of Greenfield Brook to the No. 102 Highway bridge, from April 20 to May 10, 1984.

Starrett Point

Fishing was prohibited in certain designated tidal waters of Kings and Hants Counties, N.S. from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1984. Notice revoked July 10, 1984.

Stewiacke River

Fishing by any method was prohibited in the Stewiacke River, Colchester County, upstream of the railway bridge in Stewiacke to the Middle Stewiacke bridge in Middle Stewiacke, from April 15 to May 15, 1984.

Sydney River

The close time for angling trout in the tidal waters of Bras d'Or Lake and Sydney River was varied to October 16 to April 14, 1985.

Texas Lake

Fishing was prohibited on Texas Lake on the North Branch of the LaHave River from April 1-30, 1984.

Tusket River

Fishing was prohibited in the Tusket River from the highway bridge at the southern extremity of Lake Vaughn downstream to the Tusket River hydro station from April 5 to June 30, 1984.

Wentzells Lake

Fishing was prohibited on Wentzells Lake on the main branch of the LaHave River from April 1-30, 1984.

West River

Fishing was prohibited in West River, Sheet Harbour, Halifax County, upstream from the Killeg Road bridge to its source, including all tributaries, from June 15 to Sept. 30, 1984.

General Orders:

The maximum possession limit for salmon caught by angling was varied to six.

The catch limit for salmon caught by angling was varied to 10 in any year.

The closed times for salmon fishing by means of nets of any kind was varied to:

July 7 to July 17 for Management Zone 5
July 21 to July 1 for Management Zone 6
July 7 to June 17 for Management Zone 7
Aug. 11 to July 22 for Management Zone 8
July 7 to June 17 for Management Zone 9

The closed time for salmon angling in certain waters of Salmon Management Zone 9 was varied as follows:

October 16 to September 14, for that portion of the Clyde River below Queen's Falls; and

October 16 to September 14, for that portion of the Mersey River below Cowle Falls.

NEW BRUNSWICK:

Alma River

Angling in the waters of the Alma River downstream from Lake Brook to the mouth of the Alma River was prohibited effective Sept, 13, 1984, until further notice. Angling resumed September 17, 1984.

Bartholomew River

Angling for fish of any kind was prohibited in the Bartholomew River from April 15 to Dec. 31, 1984. Subsequently revoked, May 11, 1984.

The close time for angling trout in Bartholomew River was varied to June 27 to Dec. 31, 1984.

Bartibog River

Angling for fish of any kind was prohibited in the Bartibog River, upstream from the No. 11 Highway bridge, from April 15 to May 13, 1984.

Big Salmon River

Angling in the waters of the Big Salmon River in Saint John and Kings Counties was prohibited from 1200 hours August 22 until further notice. Angling resumed Sept. 17, 1984.

Close time for salmon angling in the waters of the Big Salmon River from, but not including, the Cat Pool to the mouth of the river, was varied to November 1 to Dec. 31, 1984.

Chaleur Bay

For the purpose of salmon conservation the use of groundfish gill nets was prohibited in those waters of Chaleur Bay that are less than 11 m in depth at mean low tide, between the wharf at Grande-Anse Village, Gloucester County and the Ferry wharf at Dalhousie, Restigouche County, from June 16 to Dec. 31, 1984.

Keswick River

Angling in the waters of the Keswick River upstream from its confluence with the Saint John River, was prohibited from September 7 until further notice.

Kingsclear Indian Band

The close time for fishing by members of the Kingsclear Indian Band by gill nets was varied to January 1 to May 31; June 25 to July 11; Aug. 27 to Sept. 12; and finally to October 13 to Dec. 31, 1984.

Miramichi River

Angling for fish of any kind was prohibited in the main Southwest Miramichi River from the mouth of Indiantown Brook downstream for a distance of 200 yards below the Quarryville bridge to a point as marked by a fishery officer from July 31 to Dec. 31, 1984.

(Southwest) Miramichi River

Angling for fish of any kind was prohibited in those waters of the Main Southwest Miramichi River lying between the No. 8 Highway bridge and the Canadian National Railway bridge at Doaktown Northumberland Co., from August 17 to Dec. 31, 1984.

Nashwaak River

Angling in the waters of the Nashwaak River upstream from its confluence with the St. John River, was prohibited from September until further notice. Angling resumed Oct. 5, 1984.

Angling was prohibited on June 21, 1984 in waters of the Nashwaak River locally known as Big Basin Pool, and lying between a sign placed by a fishery officer at the downstream end of the pool and a sign placed by a fishery officer at the upstream end of the pool, until further notice.

Nepisiguit River

Closed time on the Nepisiguit River for angling by artificial fly was varied to June 1 to Sept. 30, 1984; to May 31 to Dec. 31, 1984 in that part of the river from 100 m above to 100 m below the Trap Counting Fence; and to June 1 to Dec. 31, 1984, in that part of the river from the Head of Papineau Falls pool downstream for a istance of 45 m to a point marked by a fishery officer.

Palmer Brook

Angling in Palmer Brook from its confluence with the Hammond River upstream 200 meters to a point as marked by a fishery officer, was prohibited from July 28 to December 31, 1984.

St. John River

Angling was prohibited in those waters of the St. John River, Carleton County, lying between the highway bridge at Grafton and the railroad bridge at Upper Woodstock, from August 21 until further notice.

The close time for salmon fishing in the St. John River upstream from the Grafton bridge was varied to Oct. 1, 1984 to June 14, 1985. Close time downstream from the Grafton bridge was varied to Oct. 16, 1984 to June 14, 1985

Tabusintac River

Angling for fish of any kind, except by artificial fly, was prohibited from April 15 to May 14, 1984 in the Tabusintac River, upstream from the Cain's Point Bridge; and from July 19 to Dec. 31, 1984, upstream from Becks Brook.

Tobique River

The close time for salmon fishing in the Tobique River was varied to Oct. 16, 1984 to June 14, 1985.

General Orders:

The closed times for salmon fishing in

(a) Salmon Management Zone 3, except the tidal waters of the Petitcodiac River and the waters of Shepody Bay

(i) for nets of any kind except drift nets was varied to July 28, 1984 to July 15, 1985;

(ii) for drift nets, was varied to July 28, 1984 to July 15, 1985.

(b) The tidal waters of the Petitcodiac River and the waters of Shepody Bay was varied to Aug. 4, 1984 to July 22, 1985.

The closed times for salmon angling in the waters of:

(a) the Big Salmon River upstream from and including Walton Dam Pool was varied to Sept. 16, 1984 to June 14, 1985.

(b) the Big Salmon River downstream from Walton Dam Pool was varied to Oct. 16, 1984 to June 14, 1985.

(c) the Hammond River downstream from Silver Hill Pool was varied to Oct. 16, 1984 to June 14, 1985.

(d) the Hammond River upstream from and including Silver Hill Pool was varied to Sept. 16, 1984 to June 14, 1985.

The close time for salmon fishing in Salmon Management Zone 3:

(e) The Keswick River was varied to Oct. 6, 1984 to June 4, 1985.

(f) The Nashwaak River upstream from the bridge at Stanley was varied to Oct. 1, 1984 to June 14, 1985.

(g) The Nashwaak River downstream from the bridge at Stanley was varied to Oct. 16, 1984 to June 14, 1985.

The closed time for salmon fishing in

(a) Salmon Management Zone 3

(i) for nets of any kind except drift nets was varied to July 16 to December 31, 1984.

(ii) for drift nets was varied to July 16 to December 31, 1984. (Order issued July 13, 1984.)

Salmon Management Zone 1

Closed time for salmon fishing with nets of any kind was varied to July 21 to July 8.

Salmon Management Zone 2

Closed season for salmon angling in all waters of Salmon Management Zone 2 not included in paragraphs (a) to (n) or subitem 1(1) as set out in Column IV of subitem 8(5)(0) in Schedule II to the said Regulations was varied to October 1 to June 14.

Close time for salmon fishing with nets of any kind except drift nets was varied to January 1 to December 1, 1984 and then to July 21, 1984 to July 8, 1985.

Close time for salmon fishing with drift nets was varied to January 1 to December 1 and then to July 28, 1984 to July 15, 1985.

The daily catch and possession limit for landlocked salmon was varied to five fish (Order issued March 2, 1984).

The possession limit for trout was varied to 15 at any time (Order issued March 2, 1984), with the exception of the following waters where the possession limit was five: Tabusintac River, including its tributaries, Killarney Lake, States Lake and Eight Mile Lake, Mactaquac Ponds and designated strip mine ponds in Queens and Sunbury Counties.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:

Afton Lake, Glenfinnan Lake and O'Keefe's Lake

The close time for fishing trout in Afton, Glenfinnan and O'Keefe's Lakes, P.E.I., was varied to November 1 to April 14, 1984.

Eliot River

Angling for fish of any kind was prohibited in Eliot River (West River), from the upstream side of the Trans-Canada Highway bridge at Bonshaw, Queens County, downstream for a distance of 300 meters to a point as marked by a fishery officer, from April 15 to Dec. 31, 1984. Order revoked May 11, 1984.

Morell River

Close time for salmon angling in Morell River west branch below Leards Pond, the Morell River east branch below Hazelgreen Road, the Dunk River below Scales Pond, the West River, Queens County, below Green Bay culvert, the Midgell River below MacDonald's Pond, the Naufrage River below Larkin Road, Valleyfield River below the old MacRae dam site, the Mill River below the highway bridge at Howlan, and the Trout River, Prince County, below Leards Pond was varied to Oct. 1, 1984 to June 30, 1985.

Close time for salmon angling, except by artificial fly, in Morell River below and including Leards Pond in the west branch, and Hazelgreen Road in the east branch and including the main stream of Morell River, was varied to July 14 until further notice.

Profitt's Pond (Prince County)

Close time for angling salmon or trout in Profitt's Pond, Prince County for a distance of 30 meters upstream and downstream of the said Profitt's Pond, to a point as marked by a fishery officer, was varied to January 1 to December 31, in any year.

St. Peters Bay (Kings County)

Fishing by nets of any kind was prohibited in designated waters off St. Peters Bay, Kings County, from Sept. 22, 1984, to Sept. 2, 1985.

Salmon Management Zone 4

Fishing by nets of any kind was prohibited in Salmon Management Zone 4 from Aug. 11, 1984 to July 15, 1985.

The close time for salmon angling in designated waters of Salmon Management Zone 4 was varied to Oct. 1, 1984 to June 30, 1985.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Adies Lake

Close time for angling in the waters of Adies Lake and tributary streams was varied to June 1 to Dec. 31, 1984; then to July 17 to Dec. 31, 1984 and finally to August 11 to Dec. 31, 1984.

Anchor Brook and Deadman's Bay River

Close time was varied to Sept.1, 1984 to June 19, 1985 for angling in Anchor Brook and Deadman's Bay River and tributary streams.

Barachois River

Close time for angling by artificial fly in the waters of the Barachois River and tributary streams was varied to August 8 to Dec. 31, 1984; and to Sept. 1, 1984 to Aug. 20, 1985.

Big Brook (Little Catalina)

Close time was varied to June 16 to Aug. 31, 1984, for angling in that part of Big Brook that lies 25 metres downstream, measured from the centre line of the bridge that crosses Big Brook in Little Catalina.

Branch River, Northeast River and Conne River

Close time was varied to July 16 to Aug. 31, 1984 for angling in Branch River, St. Mary's Bay, upstream from the causeway; in Northeast River, Placentia, from the mouth of the river system to Fitzgerald's Pond; and in Bernard's Brook and Twillick, two tributaries of the Conne River.

Biscay Bay River, North Harbour River and Others

Close time was varied to July 19 to Aug. 31, 1984 for angling in Biscay Bay River; North Harbour River, St. Mary's Bay; Little Salmonier River, St. Mary's Bay; and Big Barachois Brook, St. Mary's Bay.

Campbellton River, Gander River and Others

Close time was varied to August 2 to Aug. 31, 1984 for angling in Campbellton River and tributaries including Neyles Brook and Indian Arm; Gander River from the bridge at Glenwood upstream to the headwaters and tributaries including Northwest and Southwest Gander; Northern Arm River, Bay of Exploits; Exploits River from the bridge in Grand Falls upstream to the fishway at Grand Falls and tributary streams; Western Arm River; Traverse Brook from Traverse Pond to the headwaters and tributary streams; and Triton Brook and Parsons Brook, two tributaries of Gambo River.

Colinet River

Close time was varied to June 20, 1984 to June 19, 1985, for angling in the Colinet River, including the north and east branches.

Deer Arm River

Close time for angling by artificial fly in the waters of Deer Arm River was varied to August 16 to Dec. 31, 1984.

Exploits River

Close time was varied to July 12 to Aug. 31, 1984 for that part of the Exploits River that lies between the fish ladder at Grand Falls and where Stony Brook enters the river downstream from Grand Falls.

Fishel's Brook

Close time for angling by artificial fly in the waters of Fishel's Brook and tributary streams was varied to August 8 to Dec. 31, 1984 and then to Sept. 1, 1984 to Aug. 20, 1985.

Goose Arm River

Close time for salmon angling in Goose Arm River was varied to January 1 to Dec. 31, 1984 and then from July 17 to Dec. 31, 1984.

Great Codroy River

Close time for fishing by artificial fly in the waters of the Great Codroy River including Broom Brook, Ryan's Brook and Mullchiagnic Brook, the North Branch of Great Codroy including Upper Brook, Lower Brook and Crooked Brook, and the South Branch of Great Codroy including Bullhouse Brook, was varied to June 26 to the end of the angling season and then to Sept. 1, 1984 to Aug. 20, 1985.

Lomond Main River (East Arm, Bonne Bay)

Close time for angling by artificial fly in the waters of Lomond Main River (East Arm, Bonne Bay) including East Branch, was varied to August 16 to Dec. 31, 1984.

Mine Pond (Stephenville)

Close time for angling in the waters of Mine Pond (Stephenville) was varied to January 1 to Dec.31, 1984.

Parker River (West Brook)

Close time for angling in Parker River (West Brook), Pistolet Bay, was varied to April 16, 1984, to Jan. 16, 1985.

Salmon Brook, Stoney Brook and Others

Close time was varied to July 25 to Aug. 31, 1985 for angling in Salmon Brook, a tributary of the Gander River; Stoney Brook, a tributary of the Exploits River; Exploits River from Steel Bridge at Grand Falls upstream to the fishway at Grand Falls; Middle Arm Brook, White Bay; Wild Cove Brook, White Bay; Burlington River; South Brook, including Gull Pond Brook; and Tommy's Arm River and tributary streams.

Salmon Cove River, Shoal Harbour River and Others

Close time was varied to July 30 to Aug. 31, 1984 for angling in Salmon Cove River, Port Rexton; Shoal Harbour River; North West Brook, Indian Bay; Big Brook, Little Catalina; and Trouty River, Trinity.

Serpentine River

Close time for salmon angling in the Serpentine River and tributary streams was varied to January 1 to Dec. 31, 1984 and then to July 17 to Dec. 31, 1984.

Southern Arm Brook, Woodstock River, and Others

Close time was varied to July 26 to Aug. 31, 1984 for angling in Southern Arm Brook, White Bay; Woodstock River; Baie Verte River and tributaries; Barney Brook, tributaries of West River; Northwest Arm Brook; Peter's River, Bay of Exploits; and Charles Brook, Bay of Exploits.

Tides Brook (Mortier Bay)

Close time was varied to all of 1984 for angling in Tides Brook, Mortier Bay including Main Brook and Shearstick Brook and tributary streams.

Watson's Brook

Close time for angling in Watson's Brook, Pistolet Bay, was varied to Aug. 1, 1984 to June 19, 1985.

West River (St. Barbe)

Close time for angling by artificial fly in the waters of West River, St. Barbe, was varied to August 3 to Dec. 31, 1984.

Western Brook

Close time for angling by artificial fly in the waters of Western Brook and tributary streams, was varied to August 16 to Dec. 31, 1984.

General Variation Orders:

1. For coastal waters lying between Pass Island and Cape Ray and its adjacent islands and for coastal waters lying between Cape Ray and Cape St. Gregory, the close time for fishing salmon was varied to July 11, 1984 to June 10, 1985 and then to July 11, 1984 to June 4, 1985 for that part of the coast between Pass Island to Fox Point and to July 11, 1984 to July 10, 1985 for that part of the coast between Fox Point and Cape Ray and between Cape Ray and Cape St. Gregory.

2. For all other waters along the Newfoundland coast, the close time for fishing salmon was changed to January 1 to June 10, 1984 and then to January 1 to June 4, 1984.

d) **Atlantic Salmon Catches (tonnes) from 1978-1984**

Grilse

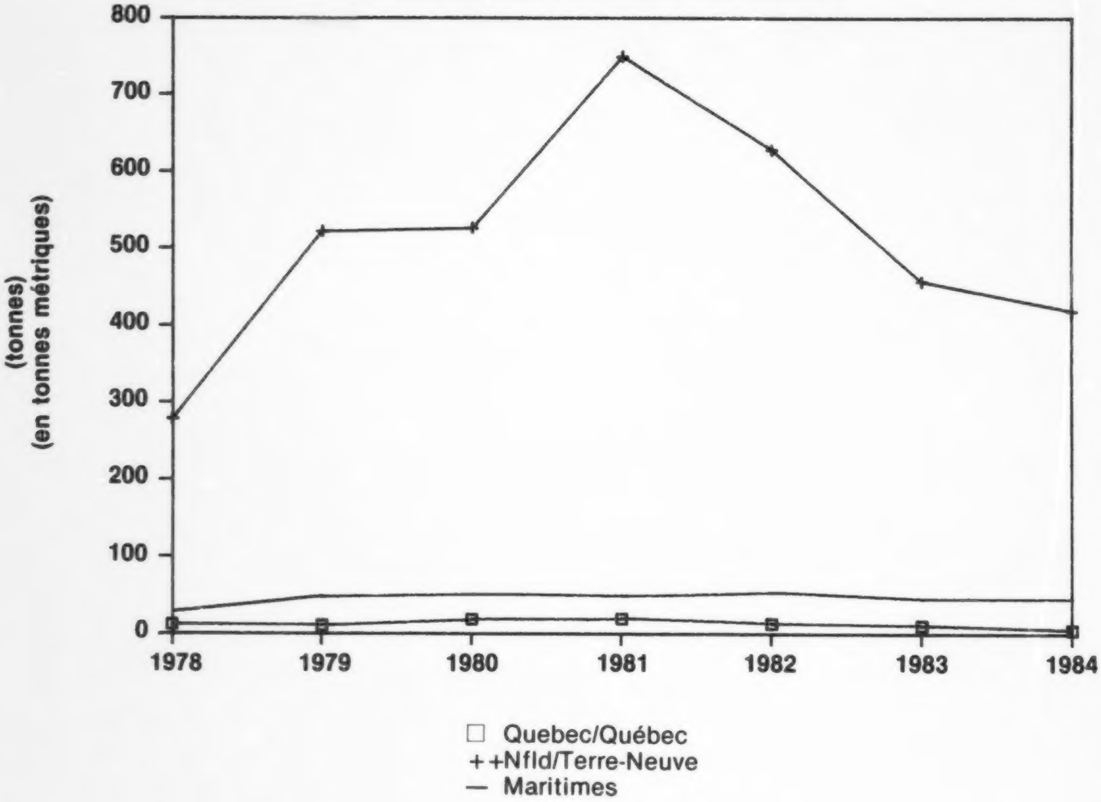
	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
QUEBEC							
Recreational	4.3	7.0	9.6	12.3	8.6	4.2	4.0
Commercial	8.0	4.1	9.4	7.6	4.9	6.4	1.5
NEWFOUNDLAND							
Recreational	45.0	54.5	58.6	76.6	70.2	55.8	74.6
Commercial	234.2	468.1	787.5	672.6	577.8	401.5	344.2
MARITIMES							
Recreational	16.9	31.1	32.6	34.0	37.1	29.5	30.9
Commercial	11.6	17.4	19.3	14.9	17.4	15.6	14.9
TOTAL	320.0	582.0	917.0	818.0	716.0	513.0	470.0

Salmon

	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
QUEBEC							
Recreational	88.8	45.9	105.8	78.3	66.0	46.6	37.8
Commercial	76.9	55.9	126.9	106.0	93.3	88.1	60.6
NEWFOUNDLAND							
Recreational	12.3	5.1	12.3	8.3	8.2	8.0	3.2
Commercial	879.8	520.0	1,295.1	1,238.5	736.0	615.0	478.8
MARITIMES							
Recreational	57.1	27.6	78.5	50.0	47.5	37.5	1.9
Commercial	110.1	50.5	144.4	137.9	131.0	115.8	40.7
TOTAL	1,225.0	705.0	1,763.0	1,619.0	1,082.0	911.0	623.0

Atlantic Catches, GRILSE
Regional Fisheries (1978-1984)

Prises dans l'Atlantique-Madeleineau
Pêches régionales (1978-1984)

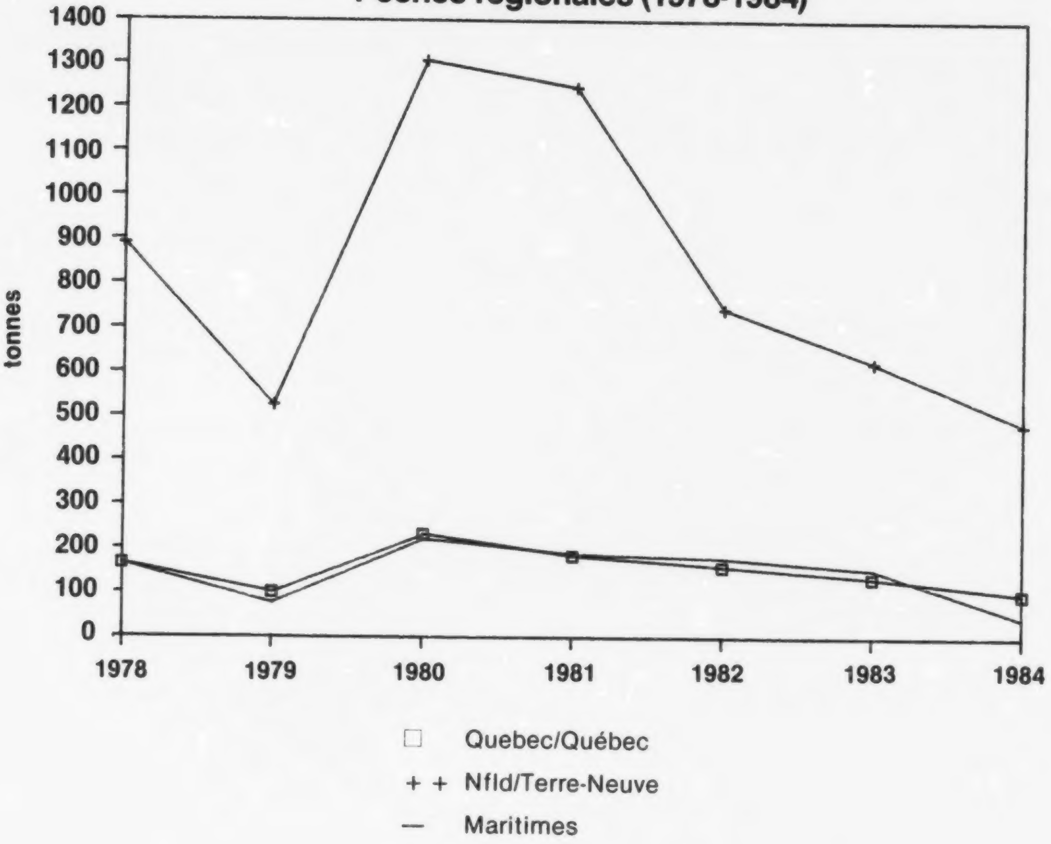


Atlantic Catches from Regional Fisheries — GRILSE
Prises dans l'Atlantique des pêches régionales — Madeleineau
(tonnes)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Quebec Québec	12.3	11.1	19.0	19.9	13.5	10.6	5.5
Newfoundland Terre-Neuve	279.2	522.6	526.7	749.2	628.0	457.3	418.8
Maritimes Maritimes	28.5	48.5	51.9	48.9	54.5	45.1	45.8

Atlantic Catches, SALMON
Regional Fisheries (1978-1984)

Prises dans l'Atlantique-Saumon
Pêches régionales (1978-1984)



Atlantic Catches from Regional Fisheries — SALMON
Prises dans l'Atlantique des pêches régionales — SAUMON
(tonnes)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Quebec Québec	165.7	101.8	232.7	184.3	159.3	134.7	98.4
Newfoundland Terre-Neuve	892.1	525.1	1,307.4	1,246.8	744.2	623.0	482.0
Maritimes Maritimes	167.2	78.1	222.9	187.9	178.5	153.3	42.6

3.2 GASPEREAU

3.2 Gaspereau (Scotia Fundy & Gulf Regions)

3.2.1 Management Principles/Objectives

1. Conservation and restoration of the resource.
2. Optimize net benefits to fishermen from available harvest.
3. Ensure distribution of the benefits among fishermen in accordance with social and economic value.
4. Access to gaspereau stocks was to be regulated by seasons, gear, and licensing restrictions.
5. Access to gaspereau stocks was to be allowed for recreational and non-commercial fishermen within limits of allowable catch.
6. Management of gaspereau stocks was to be carried out in consultation with fishermen and interested public.

3.2.2 Licensing

Scotia Fundy Region

1. All fishermen participating commercially in the gaspereau fishery were required to hold a commercial fishing licence in accordance with s.s. 9(1) of the Atlantic Fishing Registration and Licensing Regulations. ($20.00)

2. All vessels used in the commercial fishery had to be registered in accordance with s.s. 3(1) of the Atlantic Fishery Registration and Licensing Regulations. ($20.00)

3. A gaspereau fishing licence was required by all persons who fished gaspereau by means of dip nets (commercial), gill nets, square nets, trap nets, or weirs ($5.00)

4. A licence application was required to be submitted by each licensee prior to the issuance of any gaspereau fishing licence.

5. No additional non-commercial gill net, square net, trap net or weir licences could be issued.

6. No additonal commercial gill net, square net, trap net or weir licences could be issued, except at the discretion of the Area Manager.

7. Licensees were limited to the type and amount of gear that appeared on their previous year's licence.

8. Subject to the approval of a fishery officer, a commercial gaspereau licence could be transferred to a person who held a commercial fishing licence for 1984 and;

   a) held a commercial fishing licence in the preceding calendar year, and;

   b) was actively engaged in a commercial fishery in the preceding calendar year.

9. Non-commercial licences were not transferable.

10. Licences had to be renewed on a calendar-year basis or were subject to cancellation.

Gulf Region (excluding Newfoundland)

1. No new licences are being issued.

2. Licences are transferable in accordance with Bonafide fishermen's licensing policy:

   a) to Bonafide fishermen; and

   b) to eligible new entrant.

3.2.3 Summary of Activities

1. Total reported commercial landings were 2,028 t in 1984.

2. The following variation orders were passed in 1984:

   The close time for gaspereau fishing by means of gill nets, weirs, trap nets, pound nets or dip nets in waters of Saint John and Kings Counties, was varied to 12 noon June 12 to Dec. 31, 1984.

   The close time for gaspereau fishing by means of nets and weirs of any kind, in all waters of Yarmouth and Digby Counties, was varied to June 1 to March 14. This order was revoked June 11, 1984.

   The close time for gaspereau fishing by means of nets and weirs of any kind, was varied as follows:

   a. All tidal waters of Lunenburg, Queens and Shelburne Counties were closed from June 1, to March 14.

   b. All non-tidal waters of Lunenburg, Queens and

Shelburne Counties were closed from June 15 to March 14, 1985.

This order was revoked June 11, 1984.

The weekly close time for gaspereau fishing in all waters of Lunenburg Co., N.S., by means of nets of any kind was varied to 8 A.M. of each Friday to 8 A.M. of the Sunday immediately following.

The close time for gaspereau fishing by nets and weirs of any kind in all waters of Kings County, N.S. and in certain parts of Hants West Co., was varied to June 2 to March 14, both dates inclusive. This order was revoked June 11, 1984.

The weekly close time for gaspereau fishing by nets of any kind in waters of Antigonish, Pictou, Colchester and Cumberland Counties, N.S. which flow into the Northumberland Strait and the waters of the Northumberland Strait adjacent to the these counties, was varied to 2 P.M. of each Friday to 2 P.M. of the Sunday immediately following.

The weekly close time for gaspereau fishing by nets of any kind in waters of Inverness Co.; Victoria Co., West of Cape North; and the waters of the Northumberland Strait and Gulf of St. Lawrence adjacent to these counties, was varied to 6 P.M. of each Friday to 6 P.M. of the Sunday immediately following.

The weekly close time was varied to 6 P.M. of each Friday to 8 A.M. of the Sunday immediately following for gaspereau fishing by nets of any kind in waters of the Margaree River, N.S., from the head of tide upstream to the no. 19 Highway Bridge. In the river's waters inside of the breakwater at Margaree Harbour, the close time for gaspereau fishing by nets and weirs was changed to July 1 to March 14.

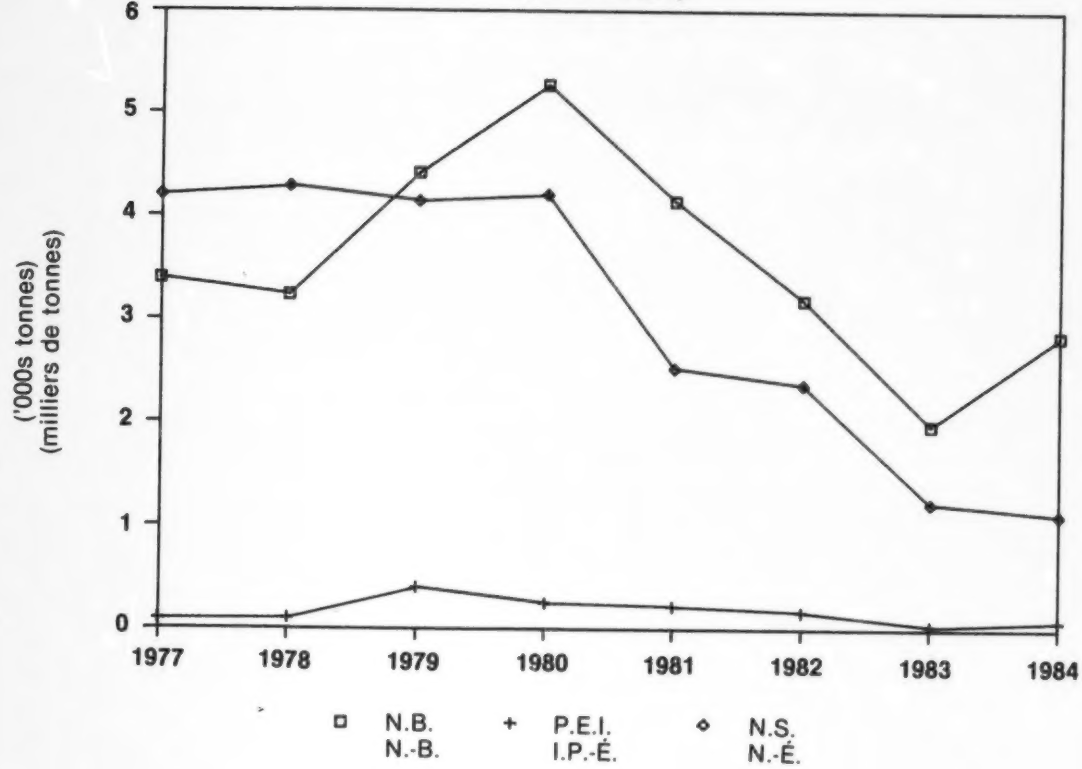
The weekly close time for gaspereau fishing by nets of any kind in designated waters of the Southwest Margaree River, N.S., was varied to 6 P.M. of each Saturday to 8 A.M. of the Monday immediately following.

The close time for gaspereau fishing by any method in all waters of Prince Edward Island was varied to June 23 to December 31.

The close time for gaspereau fishing by gill nets, weirs, trap nets, pound nets or dip nets in waters of Saint John and Kings Counties was varied to June 2 to March 14, both date inclusive.

Atlantic landings, Gaspereau
(1977-1984)

Débarquements de Gaspareau dans l'Atlantique
(1977-1984)



Gaspereau Landings for Atlantic Provinces

Débarquements de Gaspareau dans les provinces de l'Atlantique
(tonnes)

Year Année	N.B. N.-B.	P.E.I. I.P.-É.	N.S. N.-É.	QUE. QUÉ.	NFLD. T.-N.
1977	3,395	97	4,206	—	—
1978	3,236	104	4,286	—	—
1979	4,420	405	4,147	—	—
1980	5,274	254	4,210	—	—
1981	4,148	221	2,530	—	—
1982	3,193	168	2,374	—	—
1983	1,981	36	1,222	—	—
1984	2,850	88	1,114	—	—

3.3 AMERICAN SHAD

3.3 American Shad (Scotia-Fundy Region only)

3.3.1 Management Principles/Objectives

1. Conservation and restoration of the resource.
2. Optimize net benefits to fishermen from available harvest.
3. Ensure distribution of the benefits among fishermen in accordance with social and economic values.
4. Access to shad stocks was to be regulated by seasons, gear, and licensing restrictions.
5. Recreational and non-commercial fishermen were to be given access to shad stocks within limits of allowable catch.

6. Management of the shad fishery was to be carried out in consultation with fishermen and interested public.

3.3.2 Licensing

1. All fishermen participating commercially in the shad fishery were required to have a commercial fishing licence in accordance with s.s. 9(1) of the Atlantic Fishing Registration and Licensing Regulations. ($20.00)

2. All vessels used in the commercial fishery had to be registered in accordance with s.s. 3(1) of the Atlantic Fishery Registration and Licensing Regulations. ($20.00)

3. A shad fishing licence was required by all persons who fished shad by means of dip nets, gill nets or trap nets. ($5.00)

4. Each licensee was required to submit an application prior to the issuance of any shad fishing licence.

5. No additional dip net, gill net, or trap net licences could be issued.

6. Commercial licensees were limited to the gear type and gear quantity that appeared in their previous years licence.

7. Non-commercial licensees were limited to the gear type that appeared in their previous year's licence, with a maximum of one gill net or one trap net.

8. Subject to the approval of a fishery officer, a commercial shad fishing licence could be transferred to a person who held a commercial fishing licence in 1984 and;

    a) held a commercial fishing licence in the preceding calendar year.

    b) was actively engaged in a commercial fishery in the preceding calendar year.

9. Non-commercial licences were not transferable.

10. Licences had to be renewed annually or were subject to cancellation.

11. Shad fishing licences could be used only by the licensee. A licensee who, through illness or injury was unable to operate his privilege, could on receipt of written approval from his local fishery officer, have another individual operate his gear.

3.3.3 Summary of Activities

1. The following variation orders were passed in 1984:

> The close time for shad fishing by nets of any kind in the tidal waters of the Saint John River, including Saint John Harbour, except those waters in Queens, Sunbury and York Counties, N.B., was varied to May 29 to Dec. 31, 1984; then to June 6 (1200 hrs.) to Dec. 31, 1984.
>
> The close time for shad fishing by drift nets in the waters of Shepody Bay, N.B., was varied to July 1 to April 30.

The close time for shad fishing by nets of any kind in the tidal waters of the Shubenacadie River, N.S. was varied to June 19, 1984 to April 16, 1985.

The close time for shad fishing in the eastern arm of Chignecto Bay, N.S., including Cumberland Basin northeast of a line drawn from Ragged Reef Point, Cumberland Co., to the southern point of Cape Maringouin, Westmoreland Co., N.B., was varied to July 21, 1984 to April 30, 1985.

2. A total of 39 t of shad was landed in the commercial fishery in 1984.

Landings of American Shad by Province 1977 - 1984
(in tonnes)

Year	N.S.	N.B.	P.E.I.	QUE.	NFLD.	TOTAL
1977	55	61	0	-	-	116
1978	60	29	1	-	0	90
1979	48	18	0	5	-	71
1980	97	83	6	2	-	188
1981	53	29	-	4	-	86
1982	78	65	-	2	-	145
1983	48	29	-	1	-	78
1984	0	39	-	-	-	39

3.4 ARCTIC CHAR

3.4 Arctic Char Newfoundland (Labrador) Region

3.4.1 Management Principles/Objectives

1. To conserve and protect the Arctic char resource.

2. To manage the Arctic char resource for the maximum benefit of the residents of Northern Labrador.

NOTE: The char fishery in northern Quebec is managed by the Quebec government.

3.4.2 Licensing

1. No new Arctic char licences could be issued to any person unless:

   a) he was a permanent resident of Northern Labrador;

   b) he had a commercial fishing licence;

   c) he fished from a registered vessel which he owned.

2. All requests for new Arctic char licences had to be in written form accompanied by a letter of approval from the Fisheries Committee, Indian Band Council or Inuit Association.

3. New Arctic char licences could be issued only to the head of the family and each family could hold only one licence.

4. One food fishing licence was permitted per family for maximum of 25 fathoms of gear. Only permanent residents of Northen Labrador were eligible for a food fishing licence. Any person holding a commercial char fishing licence was not eligible for a food fishing licence.

3.4.3 Management Measures

The commercial Arctic char fishing season was from July 1 to September 30 or until the quota was taken.

3.4.4 Summary of Activities

The bulk of the catch in recent years has come from non-regulated areas. Landings since 1977 are as follows:

The following Variation Orders were issued in 1984:

1. The close time was varied to May 15, 1984 to May 14, 1985 for fishing for trout and char by means of gill nets in the waters of the Estuary of the Eagle River, Labrador, that lie inside of a straight line drawn across the estuary from Separation Point to Cooper's Point.
2. Fishing by all types of nets in Pistolet Bay (St. Barbe), Nfld., from Black Berry Point to Forest Point was prohibited from January 1 to December 31, 1984.

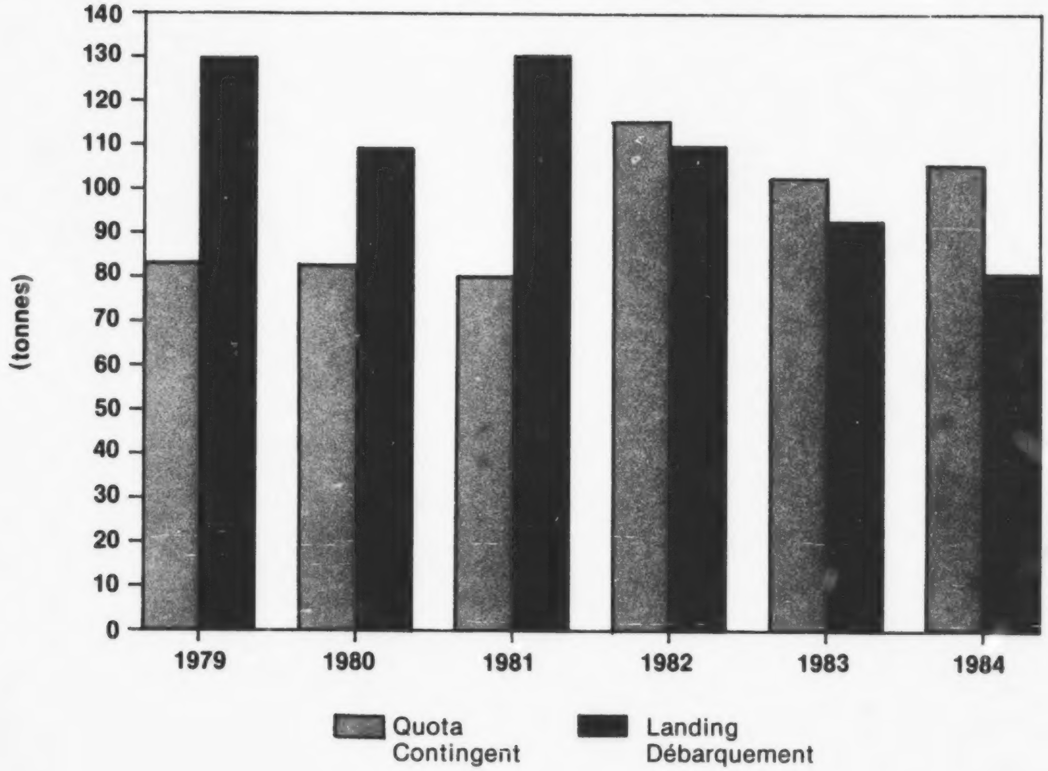
TABLE I

1979 - 1984 Arctic Char Landings by Quota Area (t)

		Newfoundland Region					
Area/Bay		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Tikkoatoka Bay/Nain Bay							
	Quota	39.5	39.5	28.5	35.0	35.0	35.0
	Landing	44.5	57.3	43.1	35.6	30.1	16.9
Voisey Bay-Antons							
	Quota	22.5	22.5	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.1
	Landing	42.1	21.0	25.0	14.3	28.3	23.0
Anaktalik Bay							
	Quota	21.5	21.5	8.7	8.7	11.0	8.2
	Landing	17.3	10.7	11.6	13.4	3.9	8.1
Okak Bay							
	Quota			27.3	27.3	21.0	27.0
	Landing	26.1	17.4	11.0	9.0	30.7	13.9
Landing Hebron Fiord							
	Quota				29.0	20.0	20.0
	Landing		2.9	39.9	37.8		19.5

Quota vs. Landings — Arctic Char — Newfoundland Region

Contingents et débarquements d'Omble chevalier — Région de Terre-Neuve



	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Quota/Contingent	83.5	83.5	80.6	116.1	103	106.3
Landing/Débarquement	130.0	109.3	130.6	110.1	93	81.4

4. PELAGICS

4.1 HERRING

4.1 Herring (All Atlantic Regions)

4.1.1 Management Principles/Objectives

1. Conservation and protection of the herring resource.

2. Promotion of an equitable distribution of the resource among users.

3. Allocation of the TAC on the following basis:

   a) GULF - determined by historical catch. (Management area includes Gulf Region plus lower North Shore and Gaspe Shore of the Quebec Region.)

   b) SCOTIA FUNDY - determined on the basis of adjacency, fleet sector dependence, economic efficiency and fleet mobility.

   c) NEWFOUNDLAND - The commercial herring fishery was closed in 1984 from Pass Island on the southeast coast to Cape Bauld on the northeast coast. A special limited fixed gillnet fishery was established for the northeast coast to address fishermens' income requirements.

4. Scotia Fundy - Utilization of the resource (TAC) will be spread over the calendar year to the maximum degree possible, including utilization among competing end-product users (Canadian processors) so as to maximize the overall value of the resource.

5. The TAC will be managed by seasons, closed areas, quota allocations to participating gear types and by stock area. In the Gulf no transfers of allocations will be permitted between mobile and fixed gear sectors.

4.1.2 Licensing

No new licences will be issued for the fixed or mobile gear herring fisheries. Bait permits may be issued in accordance with DFO guidelines/regulations.

Exceptions:

Newfoundland - Full-time fishermen who own registered commercial fishing vessels and who reside in either Eastern Labrador (2J) or Pass Island to Cinq Cerf (South Coast) will be eligible for herring fixed gear licences in 1984 for the area in which they reside. No fee will apply.

Licences may limit the amount of gear that can be used and may be subject to a participation clause and regional licencing policies, for example, the Gulf Bonafide Fishermen's Policy.

4.1.3 **Management Measures**

A. Quotas/Seasons/Gears:

Division	Gear Type	Quota(t)	Season
3KL	Fixed Gear	2,000	Aug. 15-Dec. 31
4R	Mobile Gear	5,500	Spring/Fall
4R	Fixed Gear	4,500	Closed June 15-July 31
4S	Fixed Gear	1,000	
4T	Mobile Gear	2,800	Open Oct. 1-Dec. 31
4T	Fixed Gear	4,000(1)	Spring Jan. 1-June 3
4Vn(2)	Mobile Gear (Purse Seine)	3,500	Nov. 6 - March 16
4Wa(2)	Purse Seine	16,800	Nov. 7-March 16
4X(2)	Purse Seine	8,000	Oct. 16-Dec. 31
4X(2)	Purse Seine	1,000	Jan. 1-April 15
4X(2)	Purse Seine	52,500(3)	June 1-Oct. 15
4X	Drift gillnet (N.S.)	9,500	
4X	Set gillnet (N.S.)	2,400	
4X	Weir (N.S.)	3,200	
4X	Liverpool Bay Traps (N.S.)	1,000	Feb. 15-May 15(4)

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(1) 4,000t quota for bait purposes only.

(2) Mobile gear quota sub-allocated to individual purse seine vessels.

(3) Calculated by substracting catches from 4Wa and 4X full and winter fisheries.

(4) After May 15 catches are not under quota.

B. Purse Seine Fleet Reduction Program for the Gulf and Scotia-Fundy Regions:

This program, based on transferable boat quotas, which can be accumulated up to a fixed percentage of the fleet quota, seeks to reduce the size of these two fleets to improve individual vessel viability. This Program started in 1983 and was for a 10 year period.

C. Variation Orders:

1. The close time for herring fishing by means of mobile gear was varied to January 8 to December 31.

2. The close time for herring fishing in Areas 13 and 14 by mobile gear operated from vessels 19.8 m LOA, was varied to December 30 to December 31.

3. The close time for herring fishing in Area 16 by drift nets, gill nets and trap nets was varied to May 18 to Dec. 31, 1984; May 18 to June 30, 1984; Aug. 1-5, 1984; Aug. 17-19, 1984; Sept. 22-30, 1984; and then October 2 to Dec. 31, 1984. The close time for herring fishing by weirs in Area 16 was also varied to Aug. 1-5, 1984; Aug. 17-19, 1984; Sept. 22-30, 1984; and then October 2 to Dec. 31, 1984.

4. The close time was varied to Aug. 17-19, 1984 for herring fishing in Area 16 by seines and by mobile gear operated from vessels less than 19.8 m LOA. The close time in Area 16 for mobile gear operated from vessels 19.8 m or more LOA was varied to October 26 to Dec. 31, 1984.

5. The close time in Area 13 for herring fishing by gill nets and trap nets was varied to May 19 to Dec. 31, 1984; and then to September 17 to Dec. 31, 1984.

6. The close time for herring fishing in Areas 17 and 19 by mobile gear was varied to March 17 to Nov. 6, 1984.

7. The close time for herring fishing by weirs in Area 20 was varied to December 30 to Dec. 31, 1984.

8. The close time for herring fishing by mobile gear in designated sections of Area 21 adjacent to the coast of New Brunswick was varied to April 1 to Oct. 15, 1984.

9. The close time for herring fishing by mobile gear in designated sections of Area 20 adjacent to the southwestern coast of Nova Scotia, was varied to Sept. 1-14, 1984.

10. The close time for herring fishing by mobile gear was varied to March 1 to Dec. 31, 1985. (order passed Dec. 17, 1984)

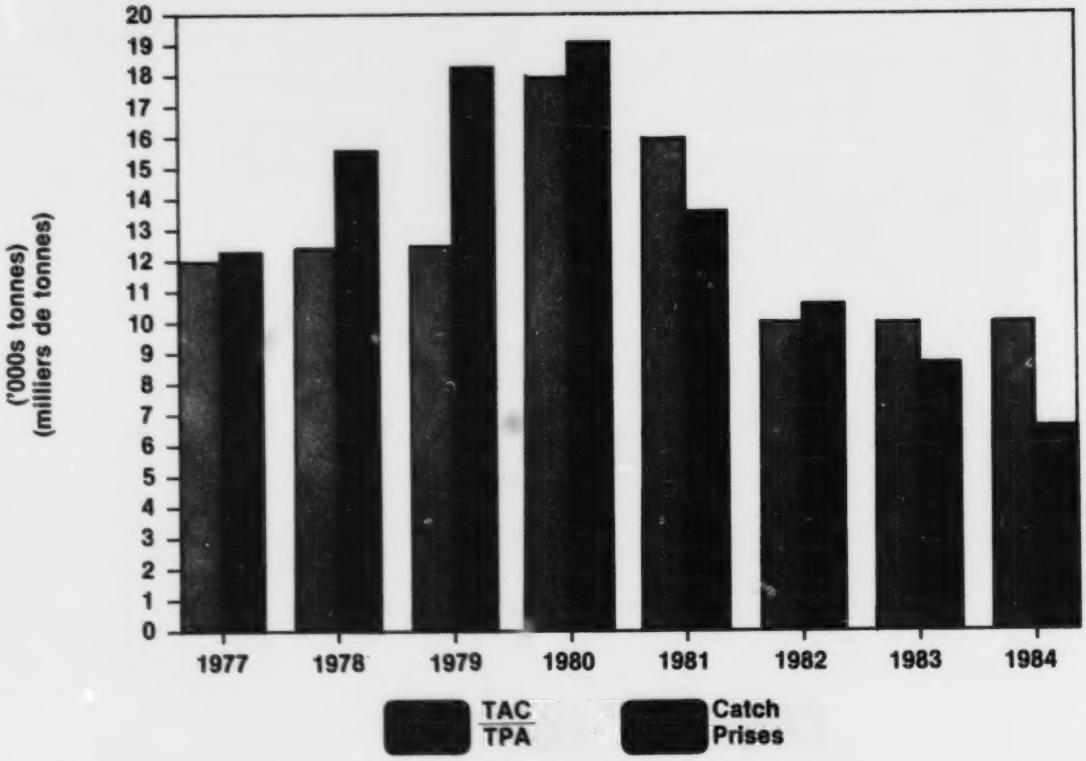
4.1.4 1984 Landings

(¹) Catches shown for the areas from White Bay to Conception Bay include the bait catches for the complete year.

Division		Gear Type	Quota(t)	Catch(t)
3KL	White Bay (¹)	Fixed Gear	750	547
	Notre Dame Bay	Fixed Gear	750	277
	Bonavista Bay	Fixed Gear	200	92
	Trinity Bay	Fixed Gear	200	10
	Conception Bay	Fixed Gear	100	8
2J	Labrador		No quota	9
4R		Fixed Gear	4,500	2,068
4R		Mobile Gear	5,500	4,543
4S		Fixed Gear	1,000	955
4T		Inshore Spring Fishery (Jan. 1-June 30)	4,000	5,284
4T		Inshore Fall Fishery	11,200	16,067
4T		Purse Seine	3,050	3,500
4Vn		Purse Seine	3,500	4,099
		Fixed Gear	-	482
4Wa		Purse Seine (Fall/Winter)	16,800	4,896
4X		Purse Seine (Fall Winter)	8,000	4,323
4X		Purse Seine (Winter bait)	1,000	2,043
4X		Purse Seine (Summer)	52,500	58,734
4X		Drift Gill (N.S.)	9,500	4,055
4X		Set Gill Net (N.S.)	2,400	766

Canadian TAC Vs. Catch: 4R HERRING
1977-1984

TPA et prises du Canada — Hareng, Division 4R
1977-1984



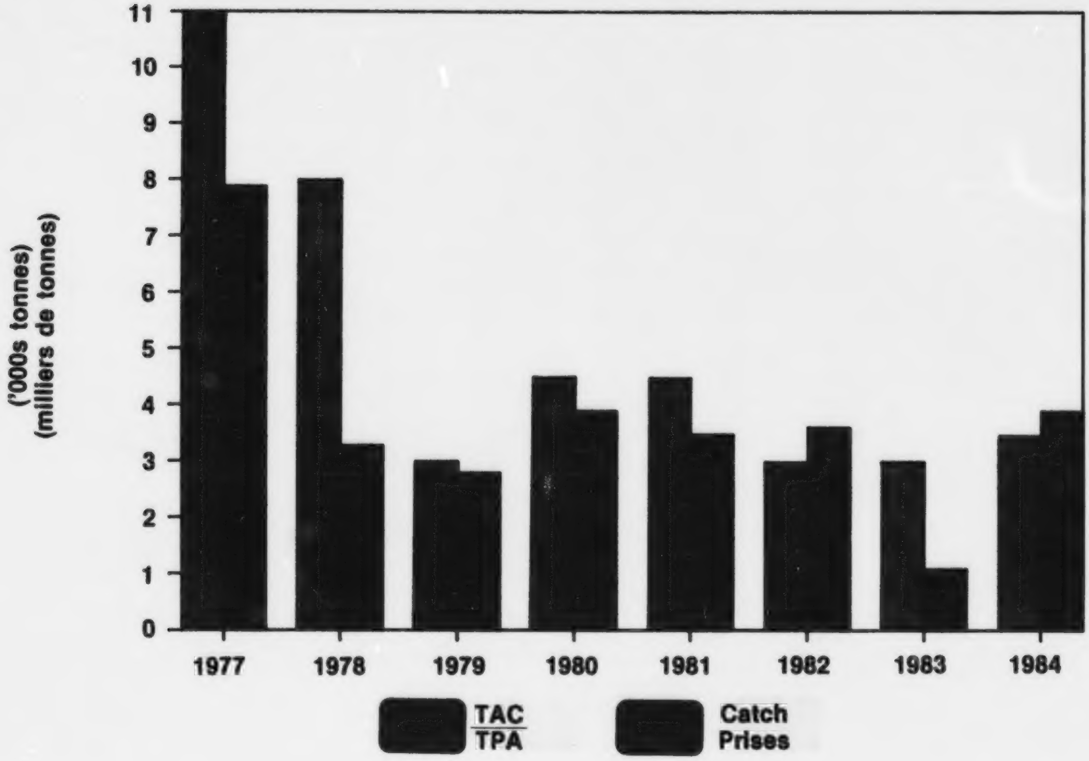
Canadian TAC Vs. Catch — HERRING (Division 4R),
('000s tonnes)

TPA et prises du Canada — Hareng (division 4R)
(milliers de tonnes)

Year Année	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
TAC TPA	12.0	12.5	12.5	18.0	16.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Catch Prises	12.3	15.6	18.3	19.1	13.6	10.6	8.7	6.6

Canadian TAC Vs. Catch: 4Vn HERRING
1977-1984

TPA et prises du Canada — Hareng, Division 4Vn
1977-1984



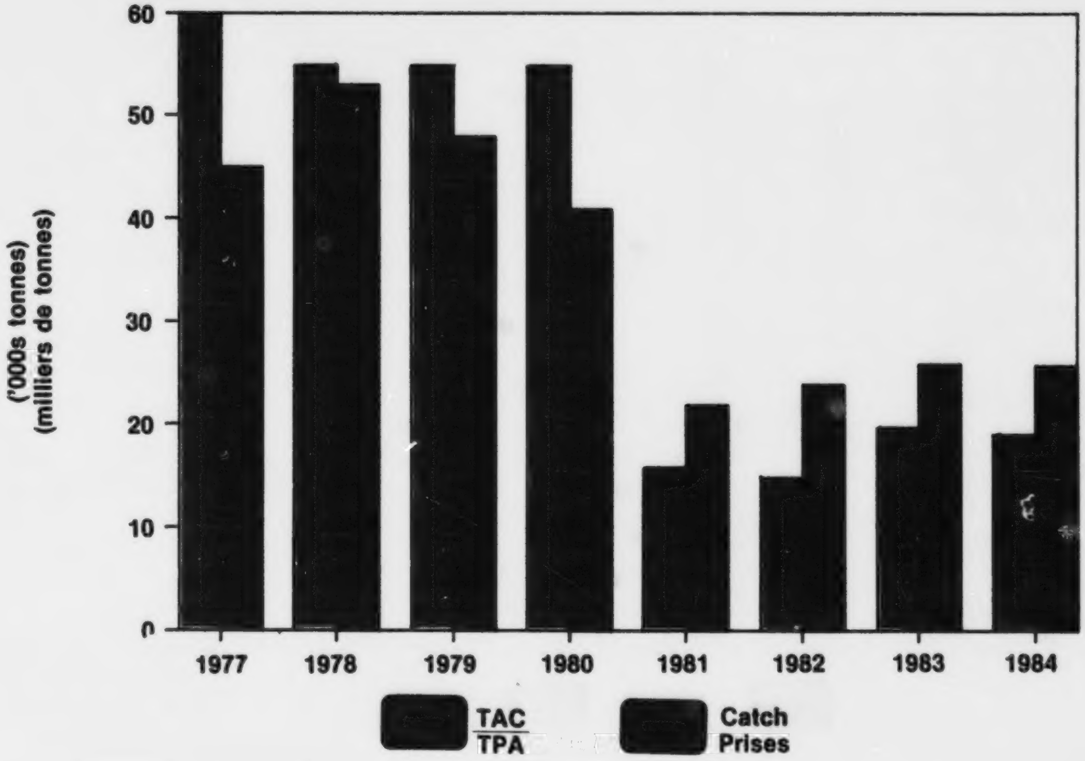
Canadian TAC Vs. Catch — HERRING (Subdivision 4Vn)
('000s tonnes)

TPA et prises du Canada — Hareng (sous-division 4Vn)
(milliers de tonnes)

Year Année	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
TAC TPA	11.0	8.0	3.0	4.5	4.5	3.0	3.0	3.5
Catch Prises	7.9	3.3	2.8	3.9	3.5	3.6	1.1	3.9

Canadian TAC Vs. Catch: 4T HERRING
1977-1984

TPA et prises du Canada — Hareng, Division 4T
1977-1984



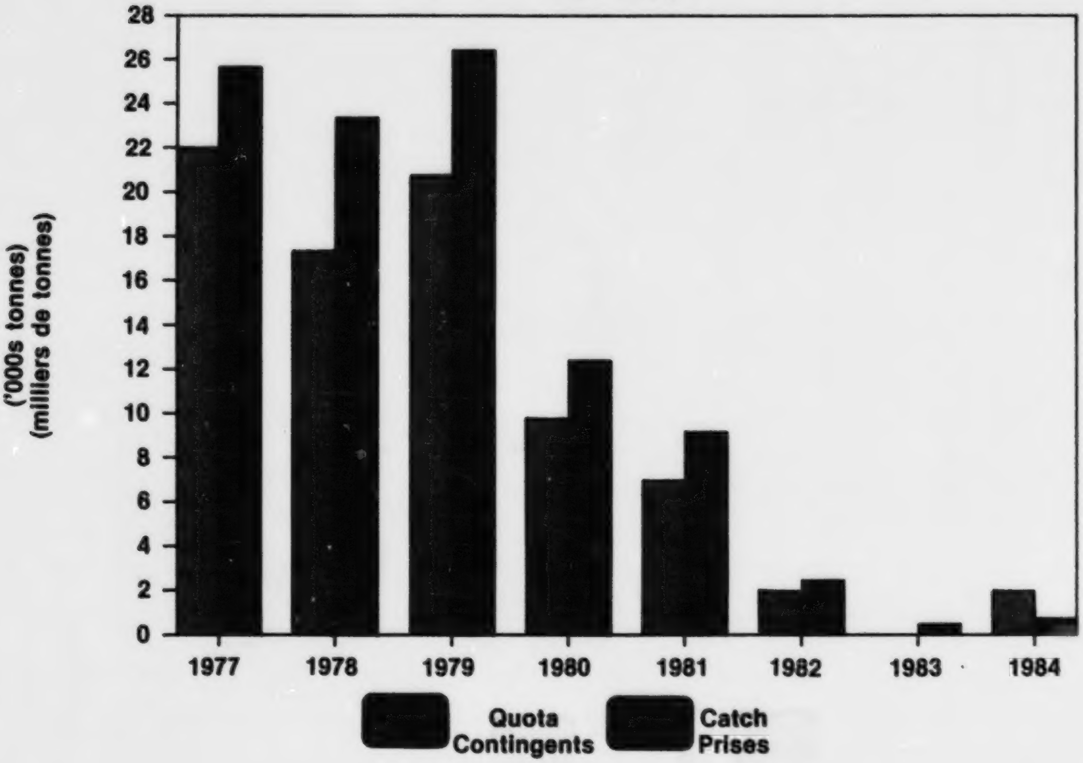
Canadian TAC Vs. Catch — HERRING (Division 4T)
('000s tonnes)

TPA et prises du Canada — Hareng (Division 4T)
(milliers de tonnes)

Year Année	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
TAC TPA	60.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	16.0	15.0	20.0	19.3
Catch Prises	45.0	53.0	48.0	41.0	22.0	24.0	26.0	25.8

Canadian TAC Vs. Catch: HERRING (East Nfld.)
1977-1984

TPA et prises du Canada — Hareng (est de Terre-Neuve)
1977-1984



Canadian TAC Vs. Catch — HERRING, East Nfld.
('000s tonnes)

TPA et prises du Canada — Hareng, est de Terre-Neuve
(milliers de tonnes)

Year Année	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Quota Contingents	22.0	17.4	20.8	9.8	7.0	2.0	0.0	2.0[1]
Catch Prises	25.7	23.4	26.4	12.4	9.2	2.5	0.5[2]	0.77

* Includes 4 stock areas: Notre Dame — White Bay; Bonavista Bay; Trinity Bay; Conception Bay

1 fixed gillnet gear only

2 Non commercial bait fishery/by-catch

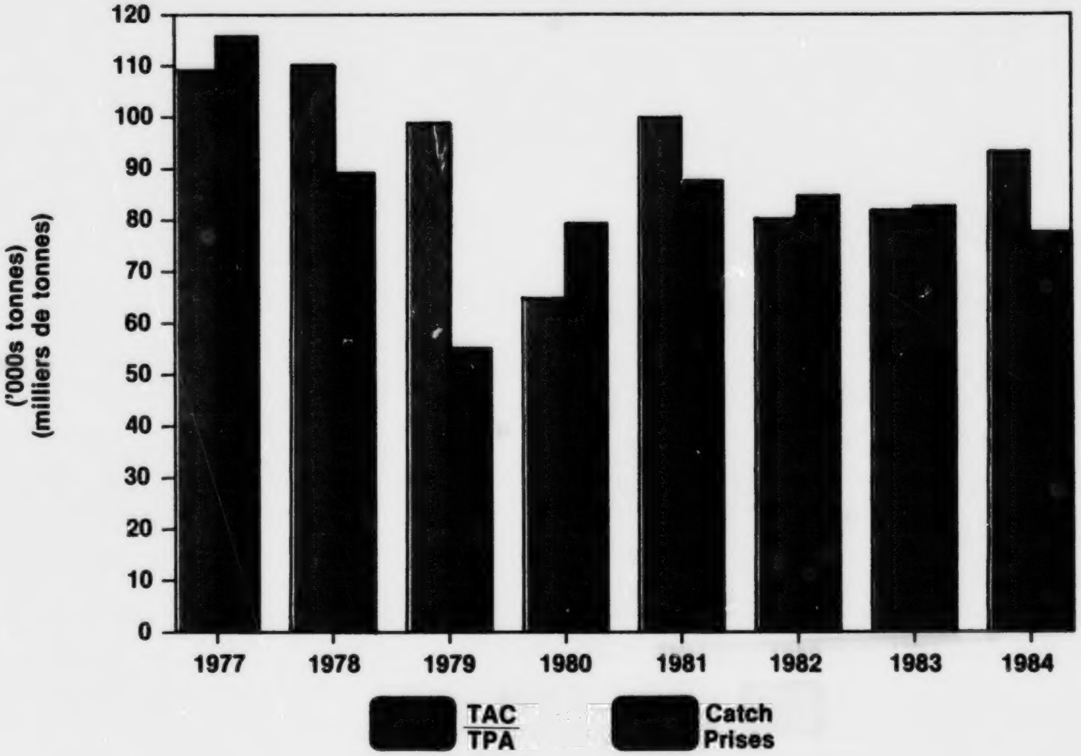
*Comprend 4 secteurs de stock; Notre-Dame — baie White; baie Bonavista; baie Trinity; baie Conception

1 Filet maillant seulement

2 Pêche d'appâts/prises accessoires non commerciales

Canadian TAC Vs. Catch: 4VWX HERRING 1977-1984

TP TPA et prises du Canada — Hareng, 4VWX 1977-1984



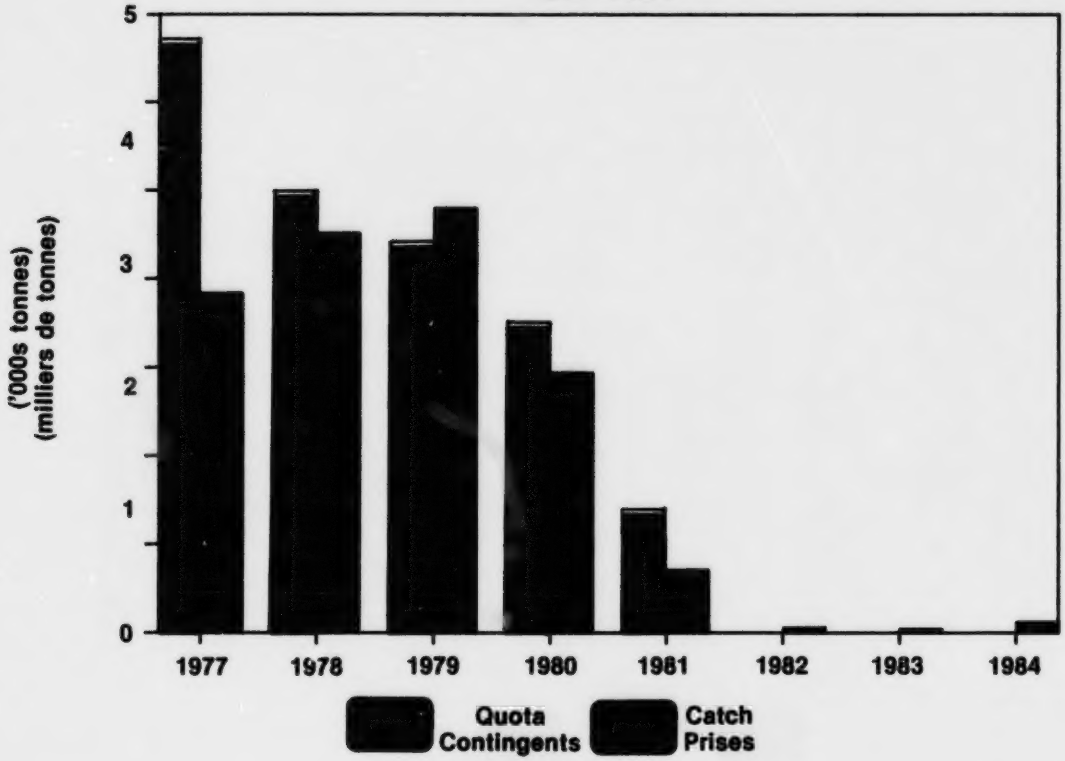
Canadian TAC Vs. Catch — HERRING (Divisions 4VWX), ('000s tonnes)

TPA et prises du Canada — Hareng (Divisions 4VWX), (milliers de tonnes)

Year Année	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
TAC TPA	109.0	110.0	99.0	65.0	100.0	80.2	82.0	93.4
Catch Prises	115.9	89.4	55.2	79.6	87.7	84.7	82.7	77.5

Can. Quota Vs. Catch: HERRING (S.E. Nfld)
1977-1984

TPA et prises du Canada 1977-1984 — Hareng
(Sud-est de Terre-Neuve)
1977-1984



Canadian TAC Vs. Catch — HERRING (Southeast-Coast*, Newfoundland)
(tonnes)

TPA et prises du Canada — Hareng (Côte sud-est de Terre-Neuve)
(tonnes)

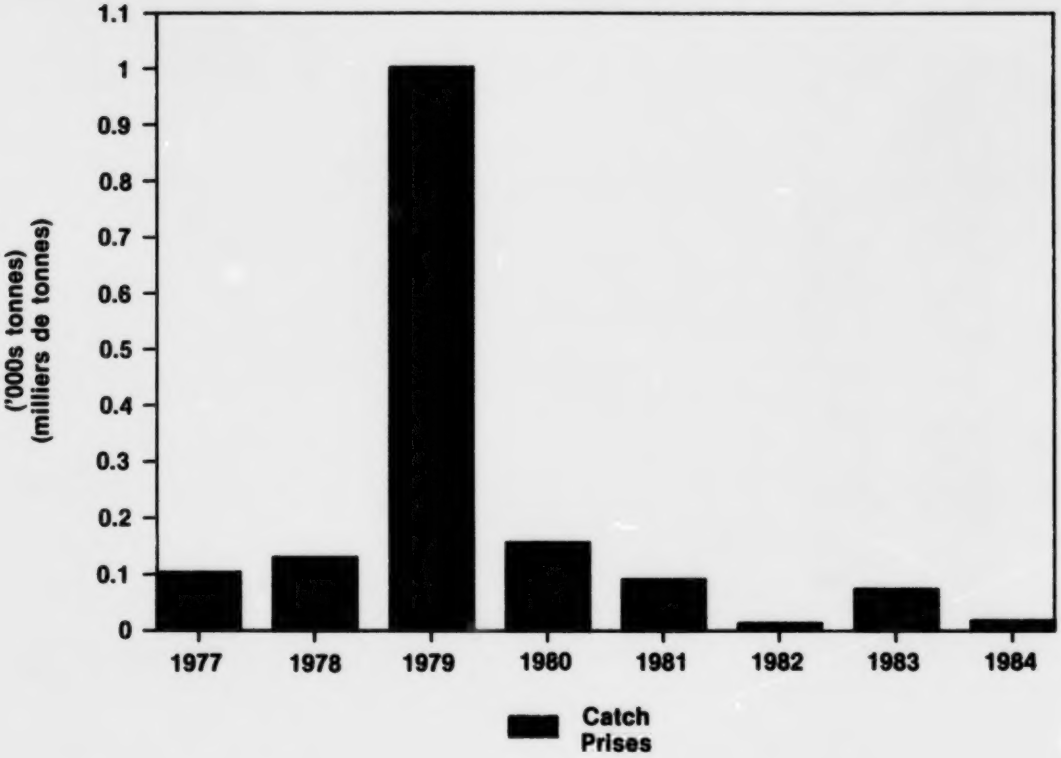
Year Année	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Quota Contingents	6,700[2]	5,000[2]	4,400[2]	3,500[2]	1,400	0	0	0
Catch Prises	3,841	4,526	4,800	2,950	710	65[1]	55[1]	138[1]

*Includes 2 stock areas: Fortune Bay; St. Mary's — Placentia Bay
1 non-commercial bait fishery/by-catch
2 Fixed gear not under quota between 1977-1980

*Comprend deux secteurs de stock; baie Fortune; St. Mary's — baie Placentia
1 Pêche d'appâts/prises accessoires/non commerciales
2 Pas de contingent pour les engins fixes entre 1977-1980

HERRING Catch — South West Coast Nfld

Prises de hareng — Côte sud-ouest de Terre-Neuve
1977-1984



Herring catches for South West Coast* Newfoundland
Prises de hareng de la côte sud-ouest* de Terre-Neuve
(tonnes)

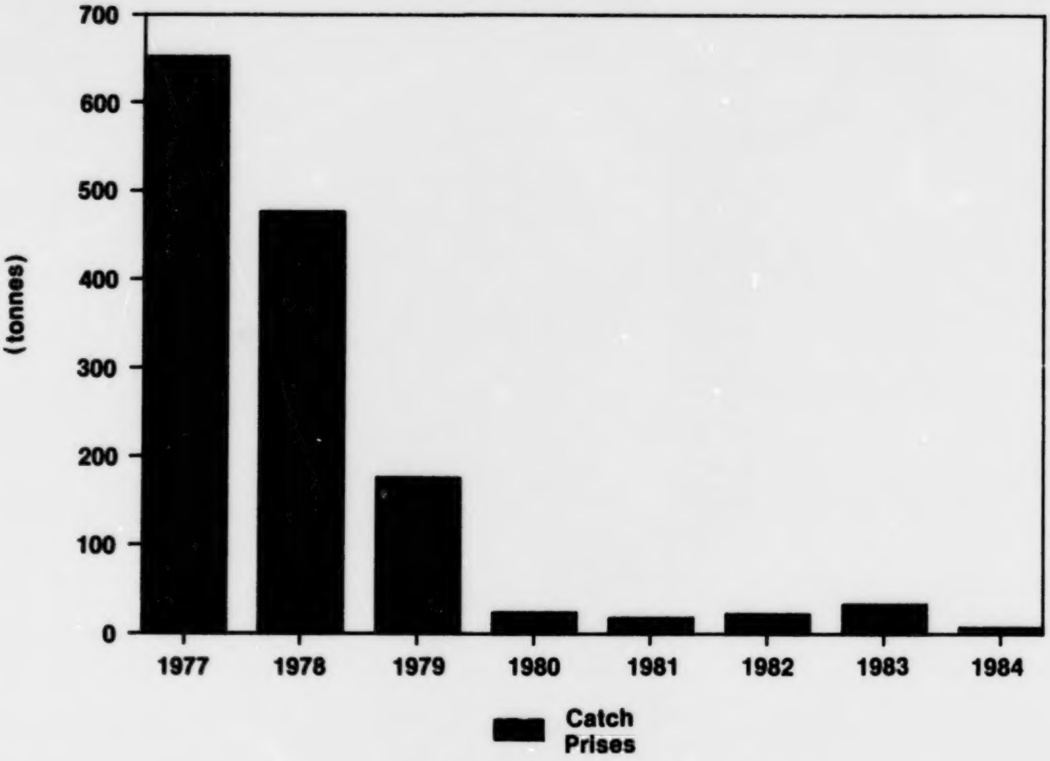
Year Année	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Catch Prises	105	133	1,003	159	94	15	76	21

*Pass Island to Cape Ray (Portion from Pass Island to Cape Anguille is Newfoundland region; For TACs see 4R graph).
This fishery is part of 4R stock complex.

*De Pass Island au cap Ray (de Pass Island au cap à l'Anguille: Région de Terre-Neuve; voir le graphique 4R pour les TPA).
Cette pêche fait partie de l'ensemble du stock 4R.

HERRING Catch — Labrador

Prises de hareng — Labrador
1977-1984



Herring catches for Labrador

Prises de hareng du Labrador
(tonnes)

Year Année	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Catch Prises	653	477	177	25	19	24	35	9

4.2 MACKEREL

4.2 Mackerel

4.2.1 Management Principles/Objectives

1. Conservation and protection of the mackerel resource.

2. Development of the fishery to improve returns to participants.

4.2.2 Licensing

Newfoundland Region:

1. Persons who held a mackerel, capelin or herring purse seine licence or bar seine licence in either 1982 or 1983 were eligible for a licence in 1984.

2. New mackerel bar seine and purse seine licences were issued to full-time fishermen who had a registered vessel and the necessary gear and equipment.

3. No licence was required in 1984 to fish a mackerel trap or gill net. Fisherman must have a commercial fishing licence and vessel registration valid for 1984.

Gulf Region:

1. Fishermen who were licenced in 1983 were eligible for a licence in 1984.

2. New licences were issued to full-time fisherman only. In lobster Districts 7B, 7B1, 7C and 8, new licences were issued to bonafide fishermen only.

3. Bait permits were issued on request pursuant to subsection 10 of the Atlantic Herring Regulations.

4. Experimental licences:

   If the participation of vessels greater than 64'LOA was deemed beneficial to the development of the mackerel fishery in the Newfoundland Region, experimental licences were issued under the following guidelines:

   (a) Valid for 1984 only.
   (b) Total licences issued did not exceed five.

Quebec Region:

No specific restriction on new licences.

Scotia-Fundy Region:

No new licences were issued.

4.2.3 Management Measures

1) In the Newfoundland region the close time for gill nets and traps was June 1 to July 31, 1984.

2) In the Gulf region, the fishing season was from January 1 to Dec. 29, 1984.

3) Mackerel is a transboundary stock, but because of the Canada/US boundary dispute no joint management regime has been finalized.

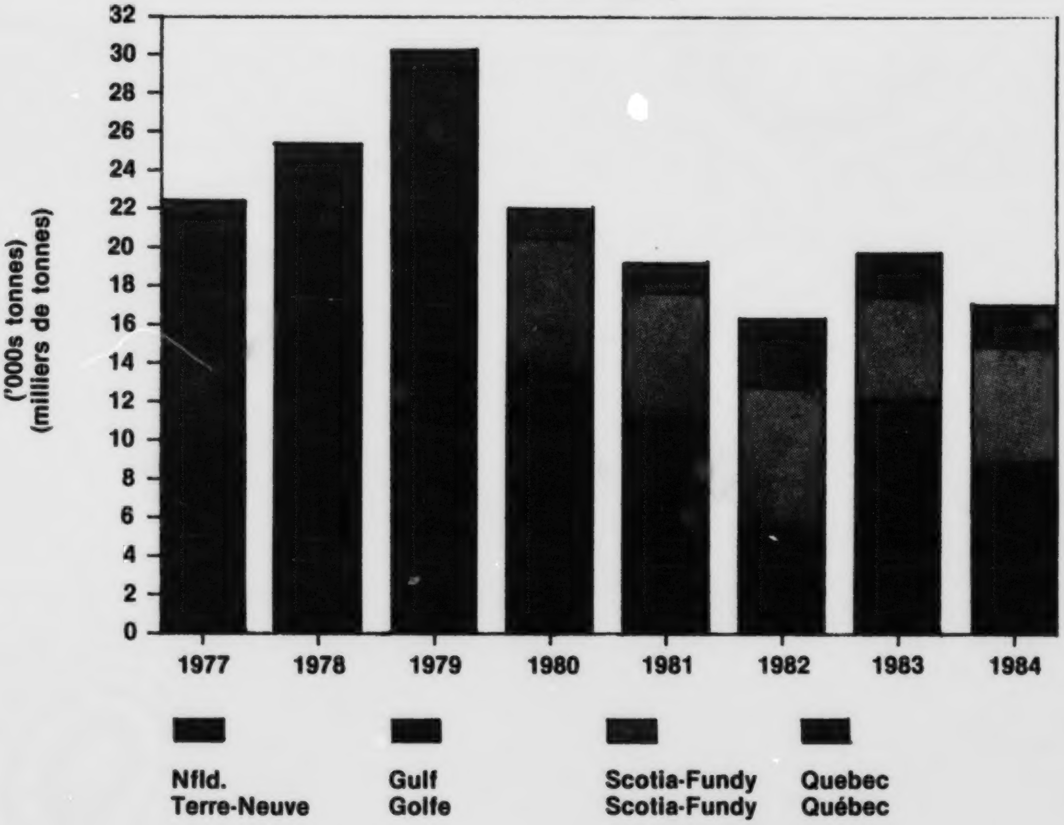
4) Since the TAC is considered by CAFSAC to be in the order of 100,000 t and total catch along the Atlantic coast by all countries has not exceeded 40,000 t annually since 1977, quotas are not part of the mackerel management regime.

4.2.4 Summary of Activities

(see following page)

Mackerel Landings, by Region 1977-1984

Maquereau de l'Atlantique — Débarquements par régions (1977-1984)



Mackerel Landings by Region
Débarquements de maquereau par région
(tonnes)

Year Année	Nfld. T.-N.	Gulf Golfe	Scotia-Fundy Scotia-Fundy	Quebec Québec
1977	7,905	2,103	11,854	607
1978	13,671	2,442	8,500	942
1979	14,830	5,590	8,907	918
1980	6,182	7,643	6,859	1,550
1981	6,846	4,565	6,435	1,450
1982	234	4,962	7,431	3,485
1983	7,746	4,481	5,397	2,164
1984	5,234	3,733	5,836	2,230

4.3 CAPELIN

4.3 Capelin (Gulf, Newfoundland and Quebec Regions)

4.3.1 Management Principles/Objectives

1) To protect, restore and conserve the capelin resource.

2) To maximize the harvesting, processing and marketing potential of the capelin resource.

3) Specific Newfoundland Region objectives:

    a) To improve the incomes of full-time fishermen involved in the capelin fishery through limited entry measures.

    b) To diminish gear conflicts within the capelin fishery and with other fishermen.

4) Specific Gulf Region objectives:

    a) To improve incomes of fixed gear fishermen fishing pelagic species.

    b) To assist the large purse seine fleet to maintain an economically viable fishing operation in 1984.

    c) To manage established quotas so that food production is maximized.

    Note: The lower North and Gaspe shores of the Quebec Region are included in the management of the 4T and Western 4S capelin stock.

4.3.2 Licensing

1) Gulf Region 4R and Western 4S

    Mobile Gear (Purse Seines)

    a) Individuals who held capelin purse seine licences in 1983 were eligible for licences in 1984.

b) Full-time fishermen who bought the necessary gear and equipment prior to April 1, 1984, were permitted to fish capelin.

c) Additional licences could be issued to vessels less than 65'LOA if markets improved and buyers were available.

d) Persons who hold purse seine licences were not eligible for capelin fixed gear licences.

e) In the event additional licences are issued, licences will not be available to those holding otter trawl and shrimp licences. (Class E vessels)

2. Fixed Gear

a) Only fishermen who were licensed to fish capelin by fixed gear in 1983 were eligible in 1984.

b) Licences were issued for the statistical area in which an individual resided and were not valid for other statistical areas.

c) Additional licences could be issued if markets improved and buyers were available.

Gulf Region 4T and Western 4S

No new purse seine or fixed gear capelin licences were issued.

Newfoundland Region:

Mobile Gear (Purse Seines)

1) Only individuals who were eligible for capelin purse seine licences in 1983 were eligible for licences in 1984.

2) Capelin purse seine licences were valid for Sector 1.

Fixed Gear

1) Individuals who were eligible for capelin fixed gear licences in 1983 were eligible for fixed gear licences in 1984.

2) Fixed gear licences were valid only for the area in which the individual resided or traditionally fished.

3) Fishermen were permitted to fish a maximum of two traps and one bar seine per licence.

4.3.3 Management Measures (Quotas/Seasons)

Newfoundland Region:

Total allowable catches have been established on the basis of an estimated available market for frozen round females of 15,000 t for 1984.

Quotas have been established for fixed gear and purse seines in each of the management areas based on a harvest to production ratio of approximately 2.3:1, that is, 2.3 tonnes of harvest is required to produce one tonne of female product. These "market TACs" are established below the biological TAC level.

1. **Division 2J + 3K**

	(Tonnes) FIXED GEAR	PURSE SEINE	TOTAL
White Bay & Labrador	1,500	1,500	3,000
Notre Dame Bay	2,500	2,500	5,000
TOTAL	4,000	4,000	8,000

2. Division 3L

Bonavista Bay	1,000	3,000	4,000
Trinity Bay	4,500	4,500	9,000
Conception Bay	5,500	5,500	11,000
Southern Shore	500	100	600
Trepassey - St. Mary's	400	1,000	1,400
TOTAL	11,900	14,100	26,000

3. Division 3P

Placentia Bay	300	300	600
Fortune Bay West	200	200	400
TOTAL	500	500	1,000
TOTAL ALL AREAS	16,400	18,600	35,000

Seasons

Since capelin suitable for the market first appears in the southern part of the Newfoundland Region, the following series of opening dates was effective in 1984:

June 1 - Cape Race to Boar Island
June 10 - Cape Race to Cape Freels
June 15 - Cape Freels to Cape Chidley

The fishery was to continue until quotas were taken or the market for frozen female produce was satisfied. Market product specifications must be observed. DFO monitors redfeed content and roe development.

Reallocations of quota were to be considered during the season in line with the following principals:

a) First priority for transfers are between the same gear sector within a stock area.

b) Transfers between gear sectors are not to be considered unless it is shown that a quota might not be taken.

The market for 1984 was 15,000 t of females. Once this market was satisfied, the fishery was to close even if uncaught portions remained in the various quotas.

Gulf Region

4T and Western 4S

A quota of 1,500 t was established for an experimental purse seine fishery.

Gulf Region

4R and Eastern 4S

The total allocation to all gear sectors in 4R was 9,000 t in 1984. When this quantity was taken, the fishery was to be re-evaluated and quotas increased as deemed necessary.

Allocations were provided for fixed and mobile gear sectors as follows. (Reserves represent the remaining unallocated biological TAC and will be utilized if market demand improves.)

Division 4R and Eastern 4S	Fixed Gear Quota	Purse Seiners Quota	Total	Unallocated Reserve	Season
Cape Anguille-Cape St. George	1,000	---	1,000	5,000	Open May 21 in all areas until quota taken
Cape St. George-Cape St. Gregory	1,000	5,000	6,000		
Cape St. Gregory-Point Riche	1,000	---	1,000	5,000	
Point Riche-Cape Bauld	1,000	---	1,000	1,000	
Total	4,000	5,000	9,000	11,000	(Tonnes)

Statistical areas that overlap with Quebec must be looked at by officials of Quebec area.

4.3.4 1984 Landings

NAFO Division	Area	Fixed Gear	Purse Seine	Total	Closure Date
2J+3K	White Bay/Labrador	614	1,033	1,647	July 16/84
	Notre Dame Bay	2,844	2,627	5,471	July 9/84
	TOTAL	3,458	3,660	7,118	
3L	Bonavista Bay	2,115	3,776	5,891	July 2/84
	Trinity Bay	6,329	4,927	11,256	July 6/84
	Conception Bay	6,895	6,627	13,522	July 7/84
	Southern Shore	689	-	689	July 9/84
	St. Mary's Bay	187	1,715	1,922	June 21/ July 9/84
	TOTAL	16,215	17,045	33,280	
3P	Placentia Bay/ Fortune Bay	999	134	1,133	"
	TOTAL Nfld. Region	20,672	20,839	41,511	

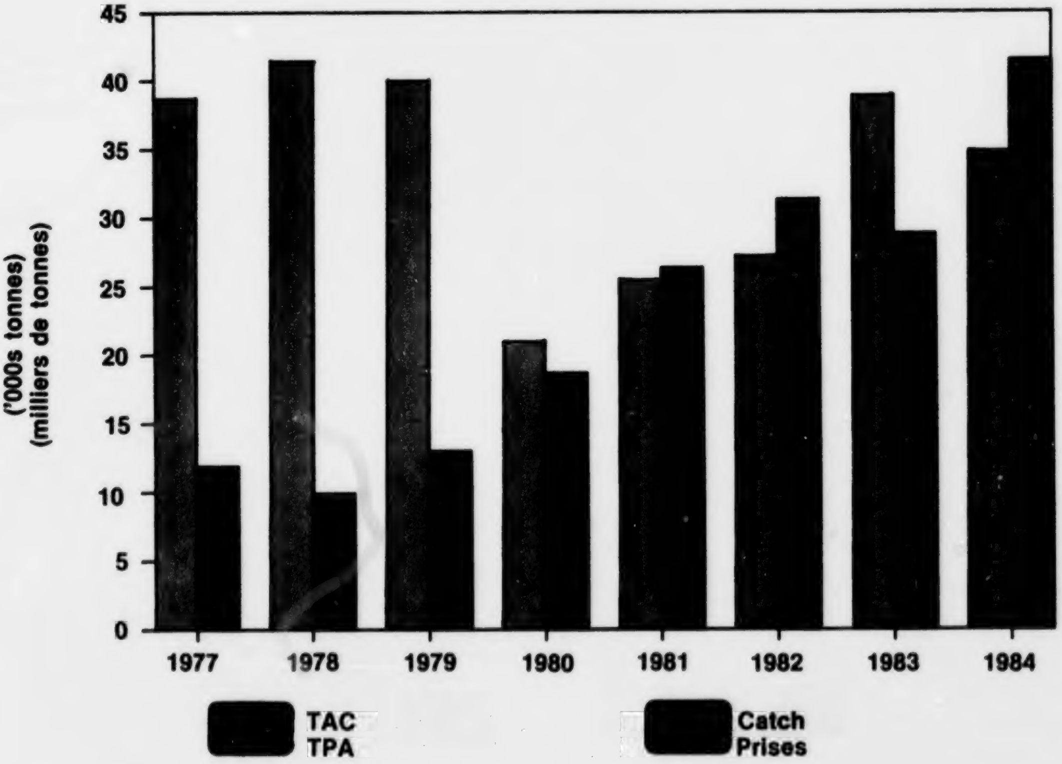
4R and Eastern 4S

Division 4R and Easterns 4S	Fixed Gear	Purse Seine	Total	Closure Date
Cape Anguille- Cape St. George	1	-	1	Closed July 19/84
Cape St. George- Cape St. Gregory	-	1,766	1,766	-
Cape St. Gregory Point Riche	2	-	2	-
Point Riche- Cape Bauld	121	-	121	-
Total	124	1,766	1,890	(Tonnes)

4T and Western 4S - Nil Catch. No fishing activity occurred due to infrastructure problems and lateness of approval for an experimental fishery.

Landings for CAPELIN 2J, 3KLPs

Débarquements de capelan — 2J, 3KLPs
1977-1984



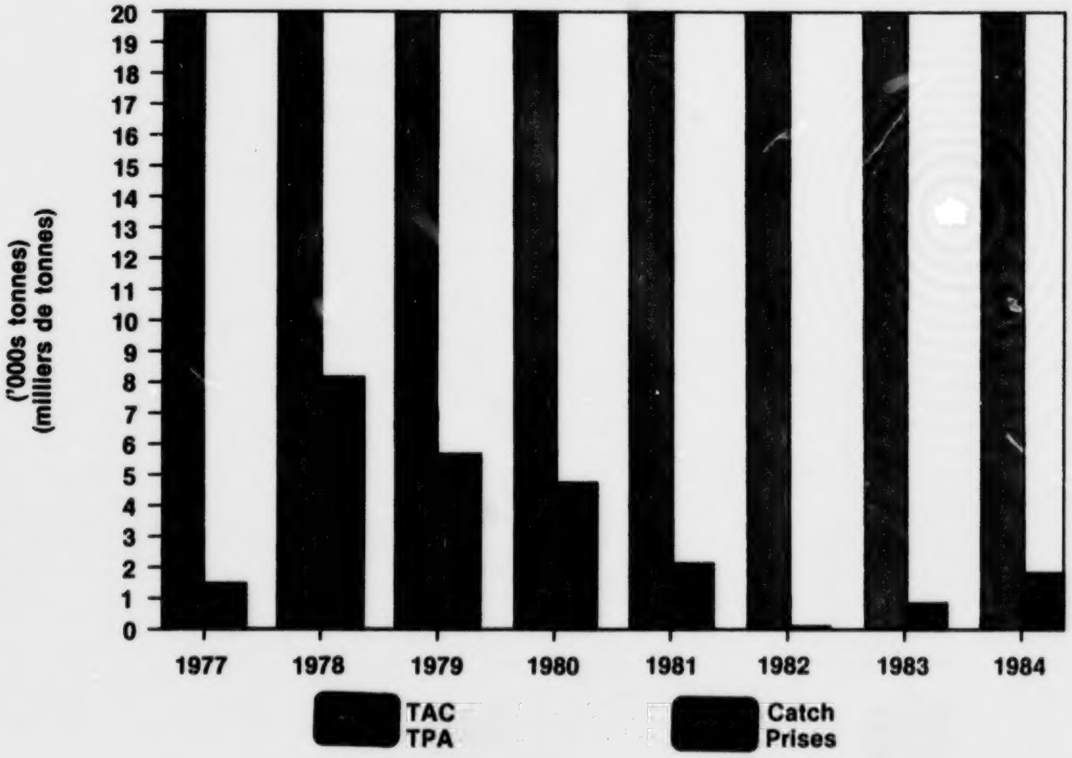
Landings, CAPELIN — Divisions 2J, 3KLPs

Débarquements de capelan — Divisions 2J, 3KLPs
(tonnes)

Division Division	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
TAC TPA	38,700	41,390	40,000	21,000	25,500	27,200	39,000	35,000
Catch/Prises	11,960	10,049	13,061	18,698	26,396	31,444	28,934	41,511

Landings for CAPELIN 4R and eastern 4S

Débarquements de capelan — 4R et est de 4S
1977-1984

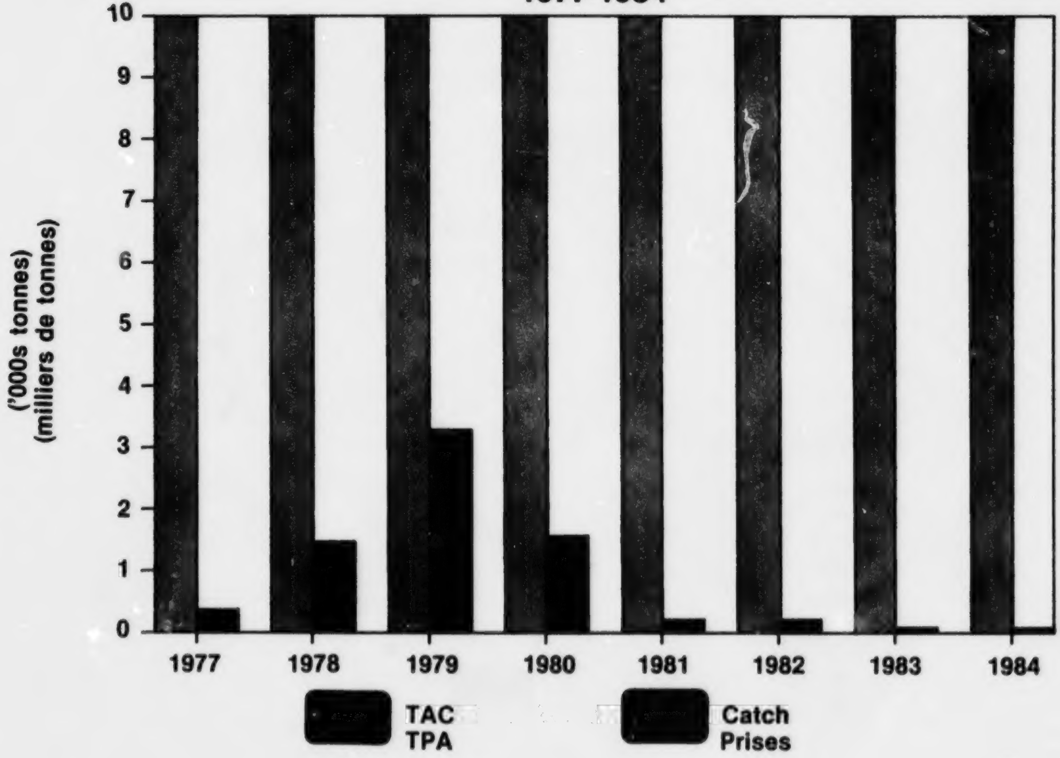


Landings, CAPELIN — Divisions 4R and eastern 4S

Débarquements de capelan — Divisions 4R et est de 4S
(tonnes)

Division Division	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
TAC TPA	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Catch 4R* Prises 4R*	1,514	8,204	5,737	4,774	2,164	147	920	1,890

* no catch in 4S
pas de prises dans 4S



Landings for CAPELIN 4T and western 4S

Débarquements de capelan — 4T et ouest de 4S 1977-1984

Landings, CAPELIN — Divisions 4T and western 4S

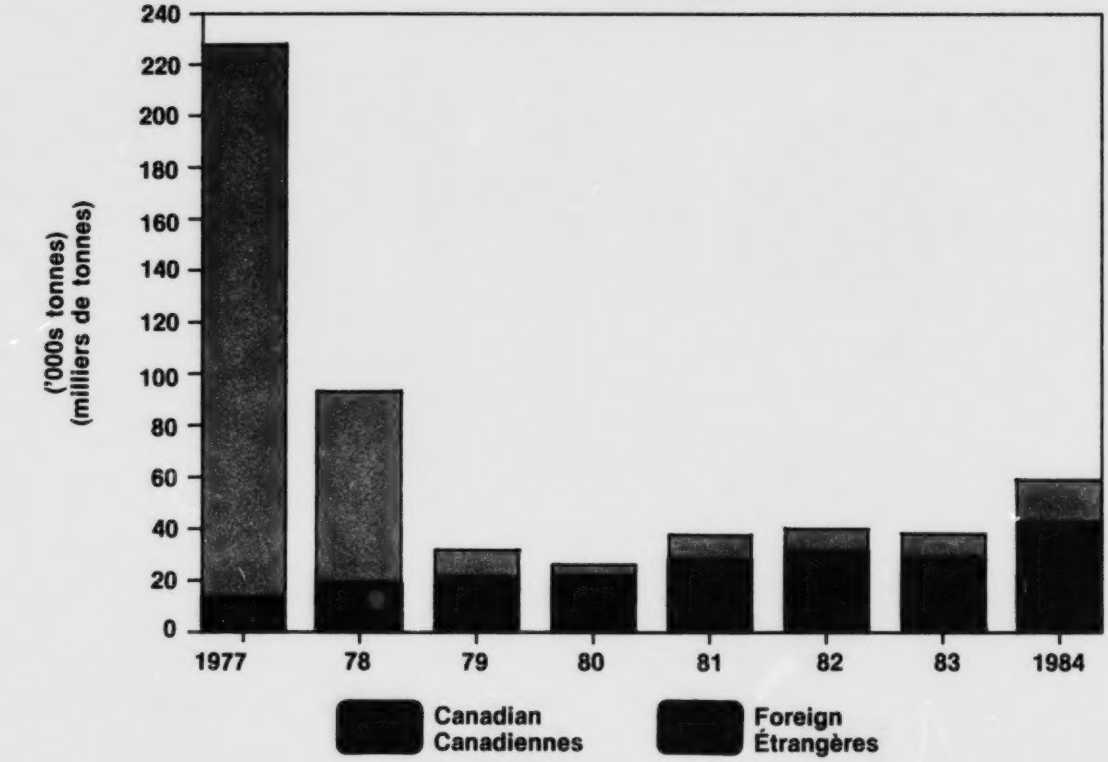
Debarquements de capelan Divisions 4T et ouest de 4S (tonnes)

Division Division	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
TAC TPA	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Catch 4T* Prises 4T*	387	1,497	3,295	1,581	238	238	103	99

* no catch in 4S
* pas de prises dans 4S

Cdn Vs Foreign Catches — CAPELIN — All divisions
1977-1984

Prises canadiennes et étrangères de capelan — Toutes les divisions
1977-1984



Canadian Vs. Foreign Catches, CAPELIN
Prises canadiennes et étrangères de capelan
(tonnes)

Year Année	Canadian Canadiennes	Foreign Étrangères
1977	13,861	215,073
1978	19,750	74,827
1979	22,093	10,817
1980	22,218	4,795
1981	28,798	10,193
1982	31,791	9,777
1983	29,957	10,000
1984	43,401	16,930*

* All USSR catches
* Prises de l'URSS

4.4 BLUEFIN TUNA

4.4 Bluefin Tuna

4.4.1 Management Principles/Objectives

1. Conservation and protection of the Atlantic bluefin tuna.
2. Enhance and promote the economic viability of the fishery.

4.4.2 Licensing

1. a) Fishermen who were licensed to fish bluefin tuna in 1982 or 1983 were eligible for a bluefin tuna licence in 1984.

    b) In the Newfoundland Region, the number of licences to be issued in 1984 was a maximum of 17 and those eligible for licences were fishermen who participated in the fishery in 1982 and 1983. Newfoundland licences were valid only for Sector 1 and could not be transferred outside the Sector.

2. Transfers were to be allowed based on criteria established by each area. Each request was to be reviewed on its own merit and in line with the region licence transfer policy for charter party fisheries.

3. Licences which were issued and endorsed Charter Boat Licence continued to be endorsed this manner.

4. Where the operator of a charter boat was someone other than the owner, an operator's permit could be issued by a fishery officer. Applications for such permits had to be made no later than two weeks prior to the opening of the season. Operators' permits cannot be upgraded to bluefin tuna Licences and do not permit the holder to enter a vessel into the fishery. The secondary operator must meet all Ministry of Transport requirements concerning operation of a charter boat. Operators are to be designated on the limited fishery licences where applicable.

5. All licence holders or in the case of charter boats, their secondary operator, must be on board the vessel at all times during tuna fishing operations from their vessels.

6. As a condition of the licence, the licensee was required to complete a daily log of fishing activity. This log was to be returned to the Department at the end of each week. Individuals who did not complete the log book in 1984 were not to be eligible for licences in 1985.

4.4.3 Management Measures

a) Quota

The Canadian quota for bluefin tuna caught by all gear types and for all areas could not exceed 573 t in 1984. The quota was allocated on the following basis:

Area		Quota	Opening Date	Daily Catch Limit
1	Prince Edward Island	660 fish	Aug. 25	1 per day
2	Newfoundland	50 fish	Jul. 15	2 per day
3	New Brunswick Comm R+R	157 fish	Aug. 15	2 per day
4	Province of Quebec	83 fish	Aug. 15	2 per day
5	Nova Scotia - Gulf Shore	140 fish	Aug. 15	2 per day
6	St. Margaret's Bay and N.S. Area	431 fish	Aug. 15	1 per day
	TOTAL	1,521 fish		

The numbers of fish are estimated from average catch weights recorded in the past. The figure of 318 kg per fish was used for St. Margaret's Bay and 400 kg per fish for those caught in all other areas. When catches are landed and weights recorded, these figures may be altered and/or reallocated among the fleets.

b) Gear

1. Charter boats: Fishing for tuna was permitted using rod and reel only.

2. Commercial tuna licence: In addtion to using a rod and reel, a commercial tuna fisherman could employ tended lines as follows:

   The line must be attached to the vessel and tended at all times.

   No more than two tended lines per vessel may be in use at any time.

   No more than one hook may be attached to each line at any time.

   All other regulations applying to the use of tended lines, that is, catch per day, quotas, transfers, etc.

   One buoy per line must be on board the vessel when tended lines are in use.

c) Monitoring

1. Tuna tags were to be used in conjunction with log books to monitor the catch. All fish had to be tagged as soon as practical at the time of landing. It is an offence to be in possession of untagged bluefin tuna.
2. Log records had to be submitted to a fishery officer at least once a week. This requirement also applied to all vessels holding a tuna licence but not participating in the fishery and vessels not catching fish.

d) Variation orders:

1. The close time for fishing bluefin tuna with angling gear and tended lines in vessels with a fishing port in that portion of Nova Scotia adjacent to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Northumberland Strait and west of the headland at Cape North, N.S., was varied to January 1 to August 14.
2. The close time for fishing bluefin tuna with angling gear and tended lines in vessels with a fishing port in that portion of Prince Edward Island west of a straight line between and including Borden and Cape Tryon but excluding French River, was varied to January 1 to August 24.

3. The close time for fishing bluefin tuna with angling gear and tended lines in a vessel with a fishing port in that portion of Prince Edward Island adjacent to the Gulf of St. Lawrence from Cape Tryon to and including East Point, New London Bay, French River, Rustico Bay, Covehead Bay, Tracadie Bay, Winter Bay, Savage Harbour, St. Peter's Bay and North Lake, was varied to January 1 to August 24.

4. The close time for fishing bluefin tuna with tended lines in vessels with a fishing port in that portion of New Brunswick adjacent to Baie des Chaleurs or the Gulf of St. Lawrence from the Quebec border to a designated point which includes Nepisiguit Bay and Miramichi Bay, was varied to January 1 to August 14.

5. The close time for fishing bluefin tuna with tended lines in a vessel with a fishing port in that portion of New Brunswick adjacent to the Gulf of St. Lawrence or Northumberland Strait and which includes Kouchibouguac Bay, Shediac Bay and Baie Verte, was varied to January 1 to August 14.

6. The close time for sport fishing bluefin tuna in that portion of New Brunswick from the Quebec border to the Nova Scotia border was varied to January 1 to July 31.

7. The close time for fishing bluefin tuna in NAFO Divisions 3K, 3LNO and 4VWX by vessels of the flag state of Japan was varied to November 22 to Dec. 31, 1984.

e) **Landings:**

1984 Landings of Atlantic Bluefin Tuna
(in numbers of fish)

Area Region	Quota	Season Opens	Landings	% Quota
P.E.I.	660	Aug. 25	390***	59
NFLD	50	Jul. 15	3	6
N.B.	157	Aug. 15 R+R	63*	40
Quebec	83	Aug. 15	16**	17
N.S. (Gulf)	140	Aug. 15	93	66
N.S. (Scotia-Fundy)	26	Jul. 15	5	19
St. Margaret's Bay Trap Fishery	401	Aug. 15	8	2
S-F By-catch	4		3	2
TOTAL	1,521	--	578	38

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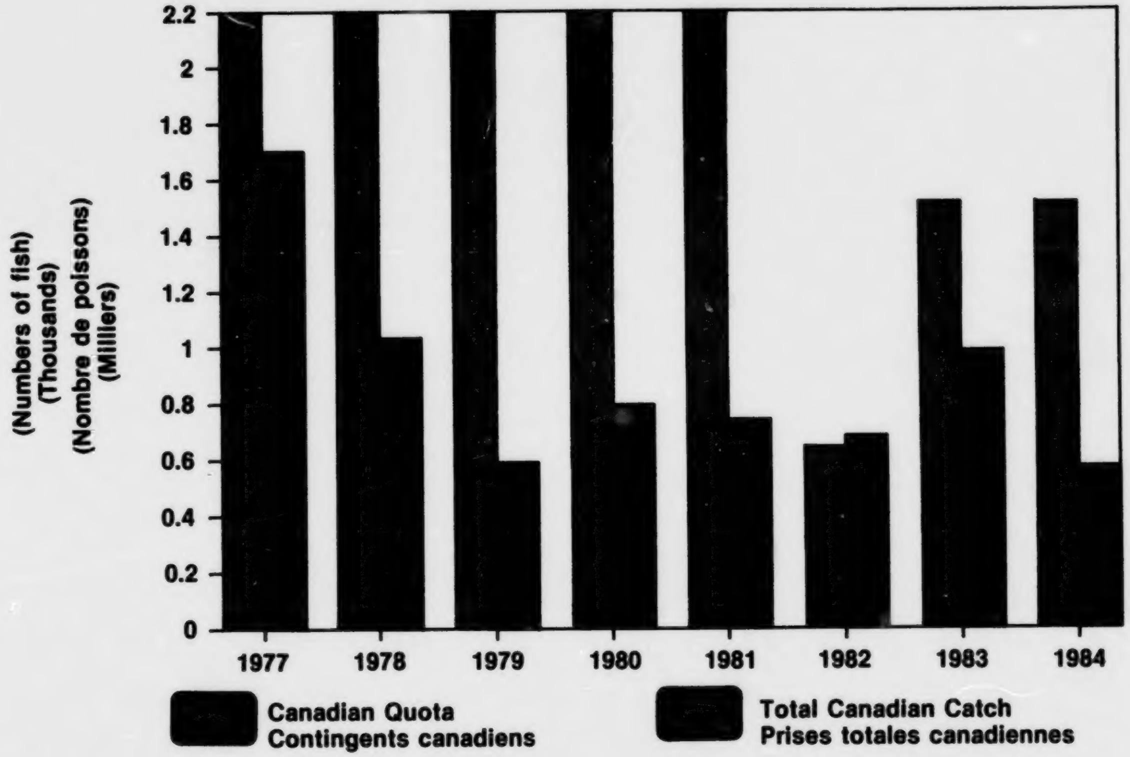
* 16 Tunas Landed in Quebec by N.B. Fishermen
** 1 Tuna Landed in N.B. by Quebec Fishermen
***49 Tunas Landed in N.S. by P.E.I. Fishermen

Cdn. Quota Vs. Catch: BLUEFIN TUNA

Contingents et prises du Canada — thon rouge
1977-1984



Canadian Quota & Catch, Numbers of fish, 1977-1984

Contingents et prises du Canada, en nombre de poissons, 1977-1984

Year/Année	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Canadian quota Contingents canadiens	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	654	1,521	1,521
Canadian Catch Prises canadiennes								
Nfld./T.-N.	5	2	1	1	3	7	3	3
N.S./N.-É.	13	17	115	50	81	60	2	98
Trap (N.S.) Trappe (N.-É.)	948	530	99	129	93	141	17	8
P.E.I./I.P.-É.	448	443	314	411	515	385	789	390
N.B./N.-B.	196	35	57	118	26	53	126	63
Quebec/Québec	95	12	9	90	29	43	54	16
TOTAL Canadia Catch	1,705	1,039	595	799	747	689	991	578

4.5 SWORDFISH

4.5 Swordfish (Scotia-Fundy Region)

4.5.1 Management Principles/Objectives

1. Conservation and protection of the swordfish resource.

2. Development of the fishery to improve economic returns to participants.

4.5.2 Licensing

1. No new licence will be issued.

2. Licences for swordfish will be renewed for those who held a swordfish longline licence in 1983.

3. Vessel owners renewing their 1983 licence must prove to the local fishery officer that their vessel is capable of catching swordfish with longline gear, and such gear must be on board the vessel at the time of licensing.

4. A gear certification form must be completed by the local office at the time of licensing and maintained on file at the local office.

4.5.3 Management Measures

The quota for swordfish in 1984 was 3,500t.

4.5.4 Summary of Activities

1) A total of 30 of the 57 licensed longline vessels were active in the 1984 fishery.

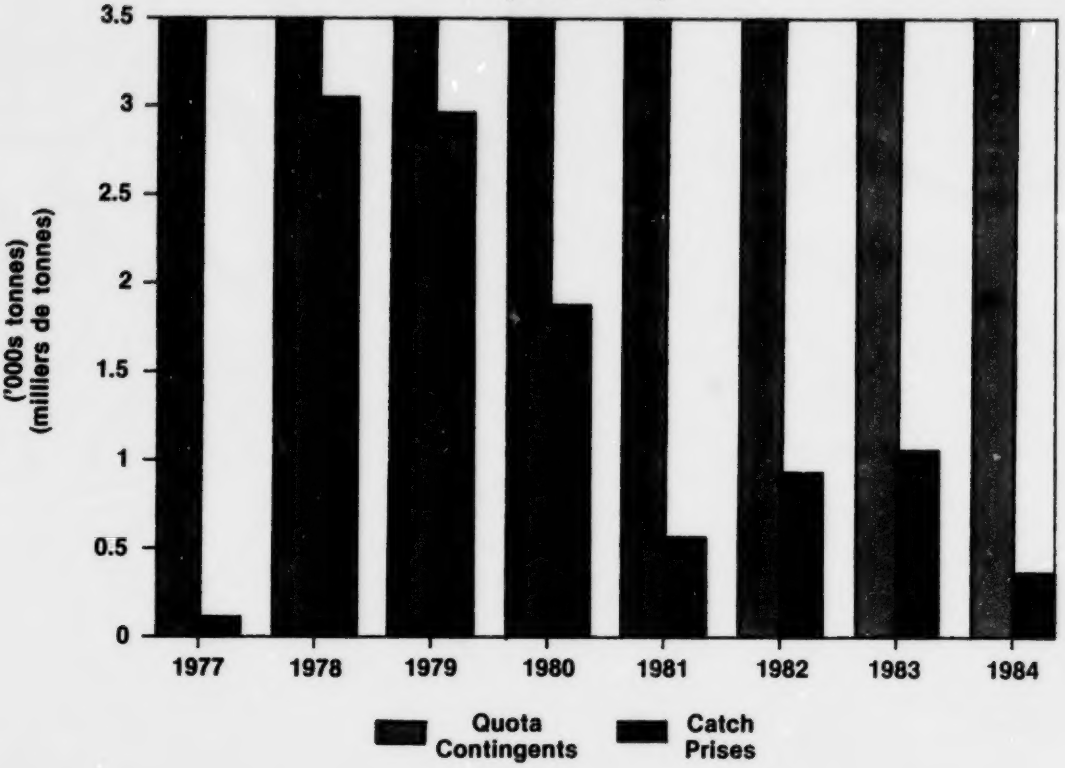
2) Total landings in 1984 were 378t, representing 11 per cent of the quota.

Swordfish Quota and Landings 1977-1984, (in tonnes)

Year	Quota	Landings
1977	3,500	117
1978	3,500	3,053
1979	3,500	2,971
1980	3,500	1,885
1981	3,500	577
1982	3,500	943
1983	3,500	1,065
1984	3,500	378

Canadian Quota Vs. Catch: SWORDFISH
1977-1984

Contingents et prises du Canada — Espadon
(1977-1984)



Canadian Quota and Catch — SWORDFISH

Contingents et prises du Canada — Espadon
(tonnes)

Year Année	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Quota Contingents	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
Catch Prises	117	3,053	2,971	1,885	577	943	1,065	378

5. SHELLFISH

5.1 SCALLOP

5.1 Scallop

5.1.1 Management Principles/Objectives

1. Conservation of the resource.
2. Promotion of an equitable distribution of the resource between users.

5.1.2 Licensing

1. No additional licences were to be issued, except for vessels under 35' LOA along Newfoundland's West Coast.
2. In some areas (Southern Gulf of St. Lawrence) transfers were restricted to lobster fishing district.
3. In the southern Gulf of St. Lawrence, inter-provincial transfer of licences was not permitted.
4. Licences could be transferred only to a person who had been registered as a full-time bonafide fishermen.
5. A bonafide fishermen's policy was in effect for Districts 6B, 7B, 7B1, 7C and 8.
6. For area 9A, Magdalen Islands, no transfer of licences was allowed and scallop licences were valid only from January 1 to September 30.
7. For the recreational scallop fishery (SCUBA diving), excluding P.E.I., a licence had to be obtained for the season. A maximum possession limit at any time of 100 scallops was allowed.
8. Recreational fishermen on the Quebec North Shore were permitted to use hand-held drags.
9. Licences were valid only in the Management Zone indicated on 1983 licences.

5.1.3 Management Measures

1. Consultation with industry representatives on new management measures was to be done through advisory committees.

2. The following major fisheries were managed under separate plans: Offshore, Bay of Fundy Inshore, Southwestern Gulf, Magdalen Islands, Quebec North Shore, Western Newfoundland.

3. The species under management was mostly sea scallop, except in the western Newfoundland fishery where Icelandic scallop was the species harvested, and on the Quebec North Shore and St. Pierre Bank where both species were harvested.

4. Vessels in the Offshore fishery were restricted to a trip quota of 13.6 t, a trip limit of 12 days and designated four-month (April 1-July 31, Aug. 1-Nov. 30, Dec. 31 to March 31) quotas of 81.6 t.

5. Scallop exported to the United States had to be certified as having been harvested under the Canadian management regime.

6. A maximum count of 39 meats per 500 g (35 meats per lb) was required from the offshore fleet and from inshore vessels when fishing under trip permits on Georges Bank. Scallop meat count requirements on St. Pierre Bank were removed from October 15 - December 31 to encourage the harvesting of Icelandic Scallops by offshore vessels.

7. A 10,000 t annual quota existed on Georges Bank (5Ze) for offshore vessels and inshore vessels were restricted to an annual quota equal to 2.9 per cent of the previous year's landings by offshore vessels.

8. In the Bay of Fundy Inshore fishery a minimum ring diameter of 82 mm was required.

9. The number of licences and seasons by stock area were as follows:

Fishery	**Stock**	**Licences (numbers)**	**Seasons**
Offshore	Georges Bank(5Ze)	76	Jan. 01-Dec. 31
	Scotian Shelf	76	Jan. 01-Dec. 31
	St. Pierre Bank	76	Jan. 01-Dec 31
Bank of Fundy (Inshore)	Georges Bank(5Ze)	106	Jan. 01-Dec. 31
	Bay of Fundy	106	Jan. 01-Dec 31
	7-mile (New Brunswick)	270	Jan. 01-Dec 31
	Digby 6-mile zone	106	May. 01-Sept. 30

Southwestern Gulf	District 7B1 (Spring)	401	Apr. 16-July 15
	District 7Bl (Fall)		Sept. 24-Dec. 31
	St. Georges Bay (7Bl))		Sept. 1-Dec. 31
	District 7C	94	June 15-Dec. 31
Bay of Chaleur	Portion of 7C		Apr. 1-Dec. 31
	District 8	199	Apr. 23-June 24
Quebec	Magdalen Islands	23	Jan. 1-Sept. 30
	Gaspé	6	Jan. 1-Dec. 31
	North Shore	21	Jan. 1-Dec. 31
Western Newfoundland	Districts 11 & 12	141	Jan. 1-Dec. 31

5.1.4 Summary of Activities

1. Agreement was reached with industry that the current legal meat count for the offshore fishery would be amended from 39/500g to 33/500g, effective November 1, 1985.

2. The bonafide licensing policy was implemented in Districts 8, 7B1 and 7B. This policy allows an easier transfer of scallop licences which may result in increased participation by fishermen.

3. CAFSAC advised that effort should be stabilized in the eastern Northumberland Strait (District 7B1) and should be reduced in the central and western Northumberland Strait (District 8). No action was taken in response to this advice.

4. Ice conditions in the Western half of the Northumberland Strait twice delayed the opening of the District 8 season: first to April 30 and then to May 6. (The season closed on June 30.)

5. The use of scallop drags and rakes was prohibited from April 1, 1984 to Jan. 8, 1985, both dates inclusive, in designated waters contiguous to the coast of Grand Manan Island.

6. For the conservation of lobsters, the use of scallop gear known as Green Sweep Drag or any drag or rake of similar design was prohibited from January 1 to December 31 in any year in designated waters contiguous to the coast of Grand Manan Island.

7. The close time for scallop fishing by means of any scallop drag or rake in lobster District 7B1 and 8 was varied to (a) July 16, 1984 to April 15, 1985 and (b) January 1 to Sept. 23, 1984. The close time in District 8 was subsequently changed to June 25, 1984 to April 22, 1985; to July 1, 1984 to April 29, 1985; and to July 1, 1984 to May 5, 1985.

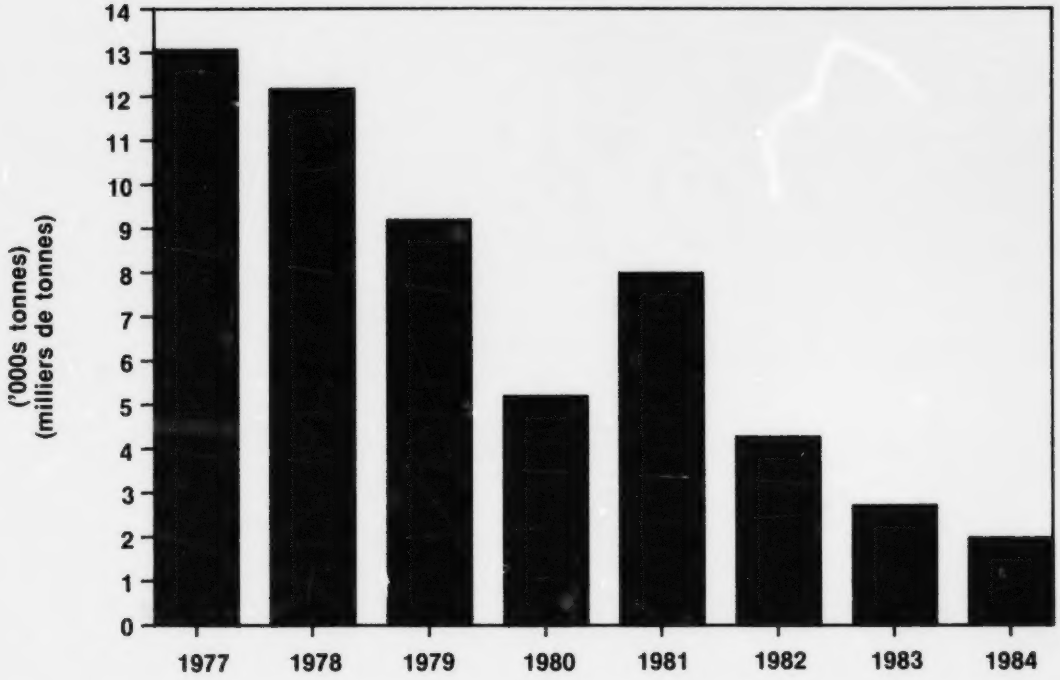
8. The close time for scallop fishing by means of any scallop drag or rake by vessels whose home port lies within a designated portion of St. George's Bay, N.S., was varied to January 1 to Aug. 31, 1984.

Scallops Catches by Major Areas
1977-84 (tonnes of meat)

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
1. Georges Bank	13089	12189	9207	5221	8013	4306	2751	2000
2. Browns Bank	101	27	286	319	44	163	106	23
3. Bay of Fundy	464	536	464	944	1450	1310	848	608
4. German/Lurcher	-	-	582	1401	634	808	656	170
5. Quebec	57	94	108	130	116	44	94	138
6. Western Nfld.	3	8	51	128	173	39	42	74
7. Southern Gulf	201	276	240	213	372	291	396	364

Scallop Landings from Georges Bank. 1977-1984

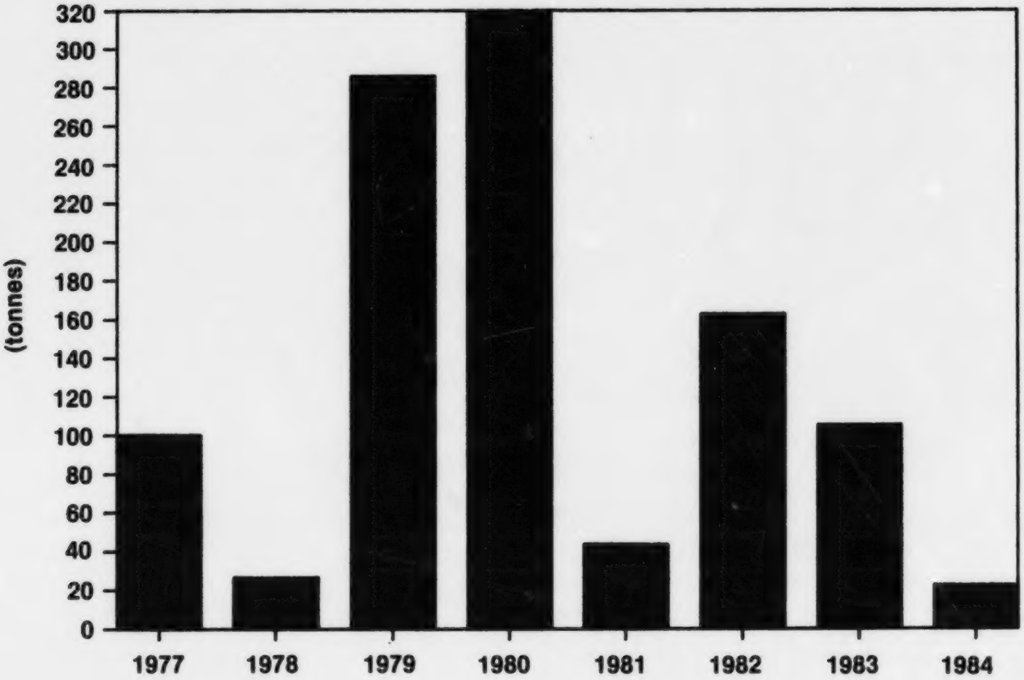
Débarquements de pétoncles du banc George. 1977-1984



Year Année	Catch (tonnes of meat) Prises (tonnes de chair)
1977	13,089
1978	12,189
1979	9,207
1980	5,221
1981	8,013
1982	4,306
1983	2,751
1984	2,000

Scallop Landings from Browns Bank. 1977-1984

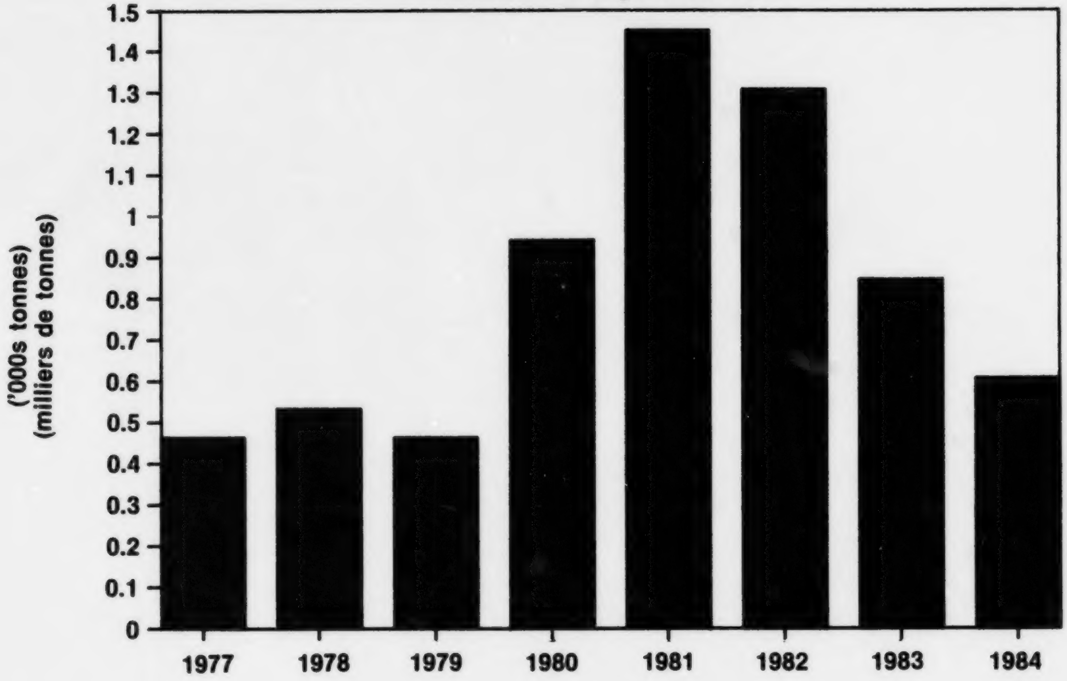
Débarquements de pétoncles du banc Brown. 1977-1984



Year Année	Catch (tonnes of meat) Prises (tonnes de chair)
1977	101
1978	27
1979	286
1980	319
1981	44
1982	163
1983	106
1984	23

Scallop Landings from Bay of Fundy. 1977-1984

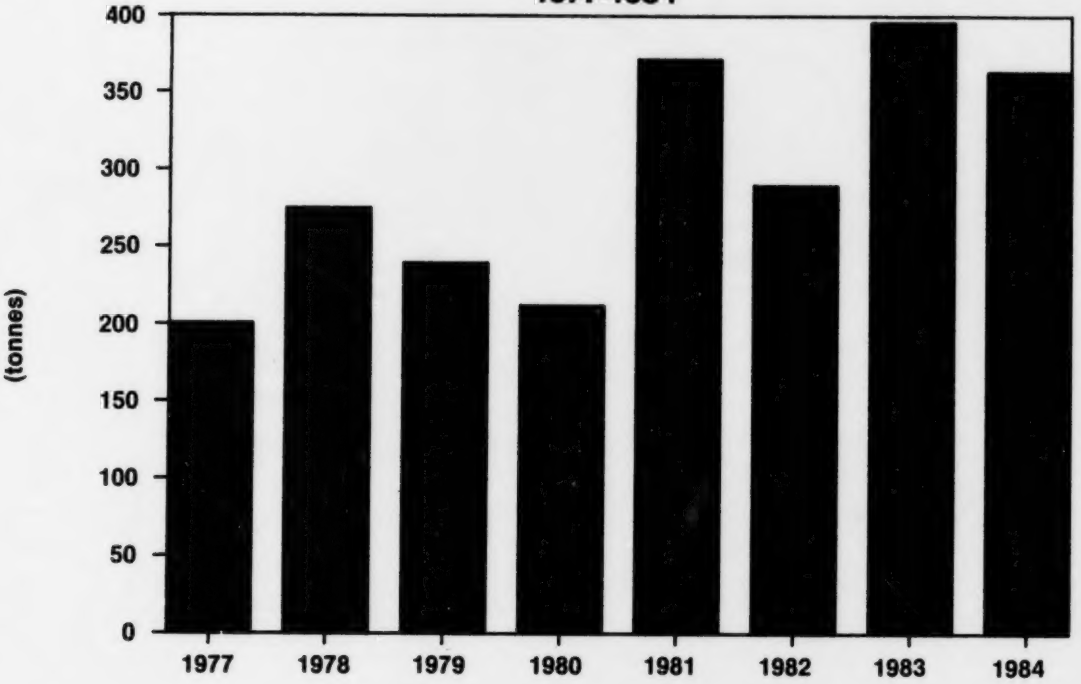
Débarquements de pétoncles de la baie de Fundy. 1977-1984



Year Année	Catch (tonnes of meat) Prises (tonnes de chair)
1977	464
1978	536
1979	464
1980	944
1981	1,450
1982	1,310
1983	848
1984	608

Scallop Landings from Southern Gulf
1977-1984

Débarquements de pétoncles dans le sud du golfe.
1977-1984



Year Année	Catch (tonnes of meat) Prises (tonnes de chair)
1977	201
1978	276
1979	240
1980	213
1981	372
1982	291
1983	396
1984	364

5.2 SHRIMP

5.2 Shrimp

5.2.1 Management Principles/Objectives

1. Conservation and restoration of the fishery resource.
2. Access to all shrimp stocks will be regulated by seasons, quotas, vessel size and gear size.
3. Utilization of the shrimp resource over the fishing season to the degree possible.

5.2.2 Licensing

1. A general policy of limited entry was in force for all shrimp fisheries.
2. For the Gulf shrimp fishery any future licences issued or re-issued in 1984 and beyond were to be excluded from fishing the Sept-Iles area.
3. For the Gulf shrimp fishery participation clauses of 70t for the Quebec-based fleet and 15 t for the western Newfoundland fleets was in effect. No participation clause was in effect for the New Brunswick fleet.
4. Foreign vessel charters were approved in 1984 for three Labrador licencees.
5. Six licences were issued in the Scotia-Fundy Region in 1984 to fish the eastern Scotian Shelf shrimp stock.

5.2.3 Management Measures

(see table on following page)

I. Quota

SCOTIA - FUNDY	**Season**	**Gear**	**Quotas**
Misaine Channel	Jan 1/Dec 31	-	2,500
Canso Channel	Jan 1/Dec 31	-	1,400
Louisbourg Channel	Jan 1/Dec 31	-	1,800
SUB TOTAL			5,700
GULF			
Sept Iles	Apr 1/Aug 15	-	2,300
Sept Iles	Aug 2/Sept 15		1,000
Sept Iles	Oct 24/Dec 31	-	500
Estuary	Apr 1/Dec 31		500
North Anticosti	Jan 1/Dec 31	-	5,000
Esquiman Channel	Jan 1/Dec 31	-	6,000
South Anticosti	Jan 1/Dec 31	-	1,000
SUB TOTAL			16,300
NORTHERN			
Sub Area 0	Jan 1/Dec 31	40mm	5,000
Division 2G	Jan 1/Dec 31	40mm	500
Hopedale Channel	Jan 1/Dec 31	40mm	3,500
Cartwright Channel	Jan 1/Dec 31	40mm	700
Hawke Channel	Jan 1/Dec 31	40mm	850
Division 3K	Jan 1/Dec 31	40mm	500
SUB TOTAL			11,050
GRAND TOTAL			33,050

II. Policy

1. Seasons for all management areas in the Gulf fishery were to remain open until established quotas were reached or when the cod by-catch reserve had been reached, which ever came first.

2. Vessels 65'-100' LOA fishing Sept Iles and North and South Anticosti stocks were restricted to a maximum by-catch of 1500 t of 4RS, 3Pn cod.

3. Vessels less than 65' LOA based in 4S or 4T fishing the Esquiman Channel stock were restricted to a maximum by-catch of 2,000 t of 4Rs, 3Pn cod. Vessels less than 65' LOA based in western Newfoundland (class E2) had to maintain 20 per cent or a maximum of 100,000 lbs by-catch in the shrimp fishery.

4. Pooling of licences was permitted in 1984 in the Northern fishery where individual vessel quotas applied. The pooling formula for any two Canadian vessels could not be more than 167 per cent of the quota for one vessel.

5. In Subarea 0 individual vessel quotas for foreign vessel charters were set at 500t. Charters were restricted to fishing in Subarea 0. Domestic vessels were allowed a 456t vessel quota in Hopedale Channel and 3500 t for competitive fishing in Subarea 0.

   There were no individual quotas for vessels fishing in Cartwright Channel, Hawke Channel, and Divisions 2G and 3K. Vessel quotas could be adjusted later for Canadian vessels depending upon confirmation of the number of pooled licences and active vessels. Quota allocations in Subarea 0 were to be revised on or around September 1 on the basis of vessel operation patterns.

6. In Hopedale Channel all vessel quotas were subject to the following phase-down arrangements:

   September 1: all vessel quotas reduced to 400 t
   October 1: all vessel quotas reduced to 300 t
   November 1: all vessel quotas reduced to 200 t
   November 15: all vessel quotas reduced to 100 t
   December 1: expiration of vessel quotas; remainder of TAC open for competitive fishing to all vessels.

   Vessel quotas are phased down regardless of whether a vessel is fishing from a single or pooled licence quota.

7. One foreign vessel charter was approved for the Torngat Co-op and two foreign vessel charters were approved for the Labrador Fishermen's Shrimp Union for fishing in Subarea 0 only. No specific Product of Canada labelling was required in any of the charters.

8. Prior to June 15, 1984, each licence holder in the Northern fishery had to file a fishing plan with DFO, stating areas to be fished and whether licences were to be pooled.

9. Fishery Products International did not participate in 1984 in the Subarea 0 shrimp stock.

10. Vessels had a greater dependence on the Subarea 0 shrimp stock.

5.2.4. Summary of Activities

I. The following variation orders were passed in 1984:

1. The close time for fishing for shrimp in Sept Iles was varied to July 1 to Aug. 31, 1984; July 1 to Aug. 2, 1984; September 16 to Dec. 31, 1984.and finally to September 16 to Oct. 24, 1984. (The quota was increased by 500 t when the fishery re-opened Oct. 25, 1984.)

2. The close time for fishing the Estuary and Sept-Iles shrimp stocks in 1985 was varied to January 1 to March 31, 1984.

3. In South Anticosti, the quota was changed from 500 t to 1,000 t on Sept. 27, 1984.

4. The close time was varied to January 1 to March 31, 1984 for fishing for shrimp by all Classes of vessels in certain sections of NAFO Divisions 4S and 4T.

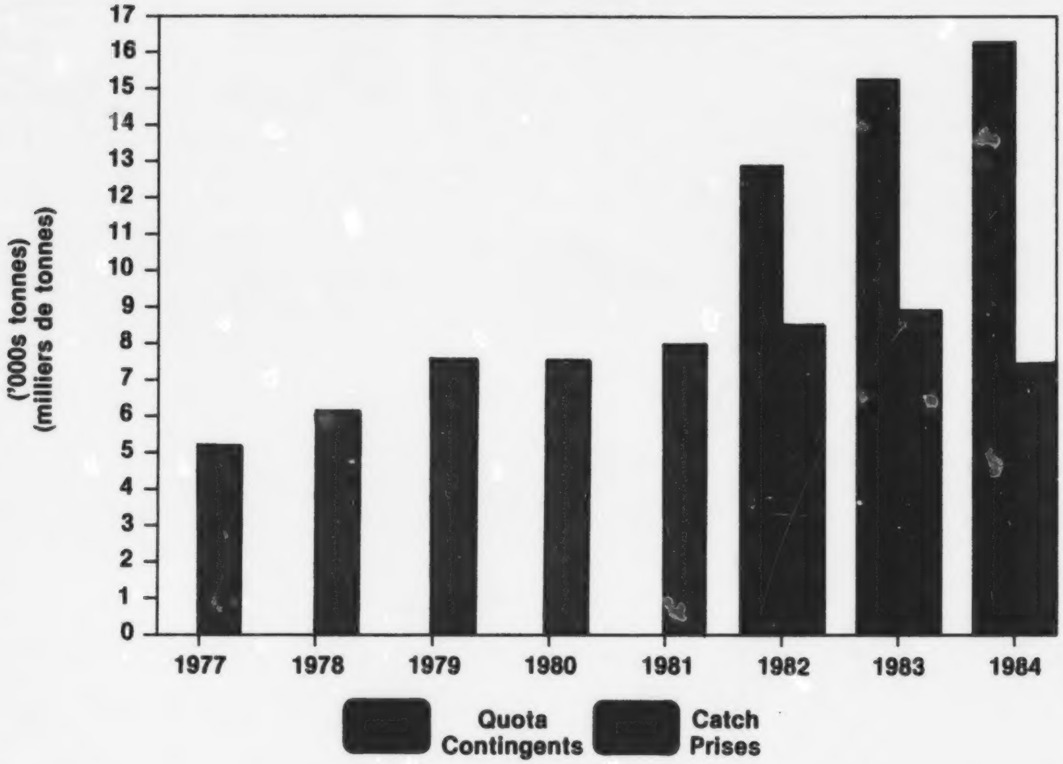
II. Shrimp Catch by Major Stock Area 1977-1984 (in tonnes)

Years	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Scotian Shelf	269	306	838	984	454	569	1010	928
Gulf*								
Sept Iles	2746	2470	3195	3018	3175	3595	3379	3713
N. Anticosti	1185	1460	1154	1512	1407	2464	2925	1325
S. Anticosti	--	56	12	59	342	179	268	675
Equiman	1249	2166	3226	2413	3021	2147	2242	1552
Estuary	--	--	--	557	26	152	158	248
Northern Shrimp								
Hopedale			2693	3938	3493	1829	997	793
Cartright			170	67	5	167	3	234
Davis Strait			245	2254	4474	2660	4014	2168
Hawke			--	135	123	--	--	--
Other (2G+3K)			N.A.	N.A.	--	1	30	--
GRAND TOTAL	5449	6458	11533	14937	16520	13763	15026	11636

* Gulf, N.B. and Quebec fleets.

TAC Vs. Catch — GULF SHRIMP
1977-1984

TPA et prises — crevette du Golfe
1977-1984



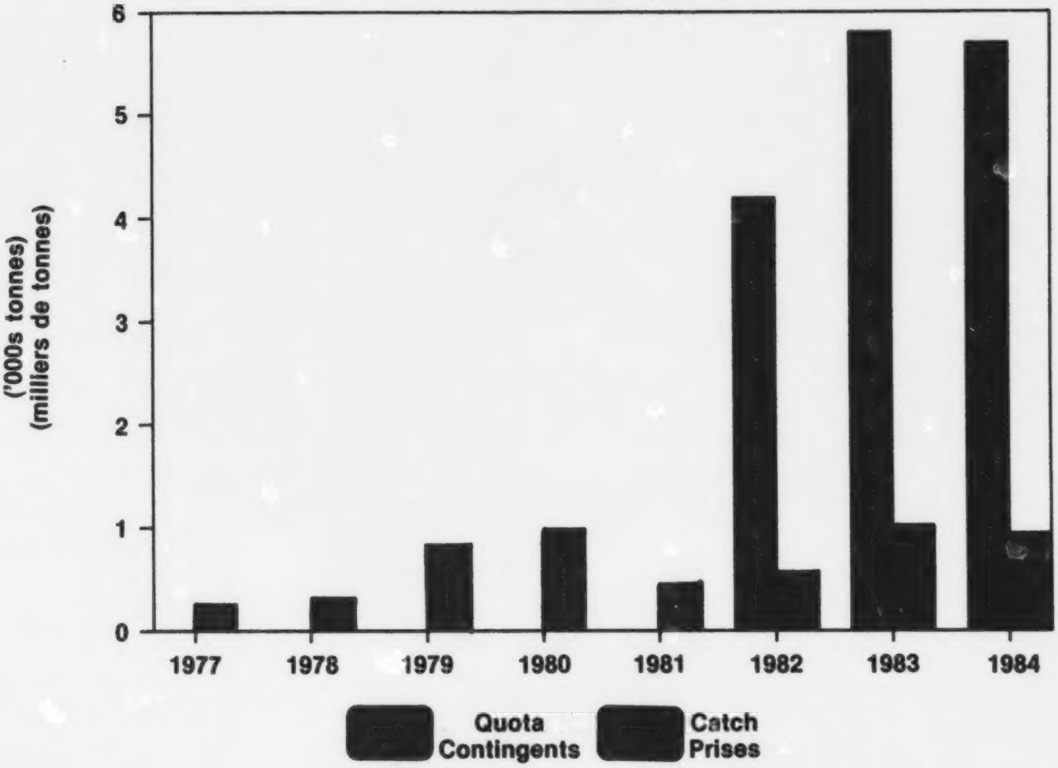
Comparison of TAC and Catch — GULF SHRIMP

Comparaison des TPA et des prises — crevette du golfe P
(tonnes)

Year Année	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
TAC TPA ents						12,900	15,300	16,300
Catch Prises	5,180	6,152	7,587	7,559	7,971	8,537	8,972	7,513

TAC Vs. Catch — SCOTIAN SHELF SHRIMP
1977-1984

TPA et prises — crevette de la plateforme Scotian, 1977-1984

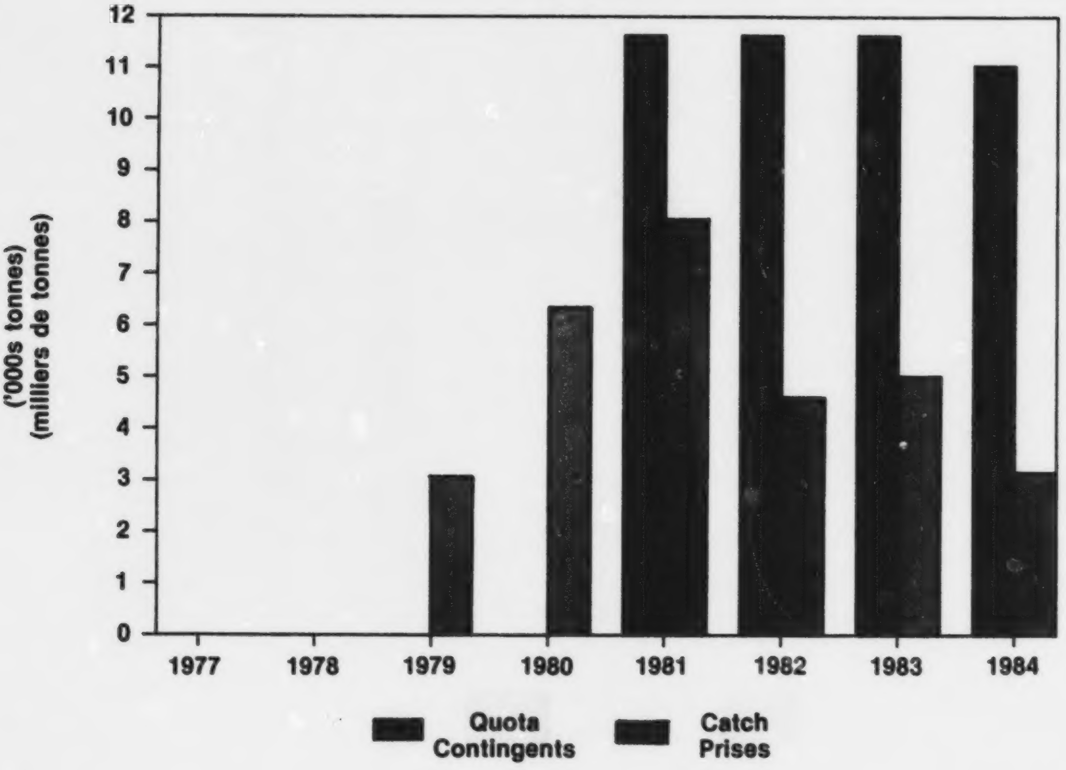


Comparaison of Quota and Catch — SCOTIAN SHELF SHRIMP
Comparaison des contingents et des prises — crevette de la plateforme Scotian
1977-1984 (tonnes)

Year Année	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
TAC TPA	—	—	—	—	—	4,200	5,800	5,700
Catch Prises	269	306	838	1984	454	569	1,010	928

TAC Vs. Catch — NORTHERN SHRIMP
1977-1984

TPA et prises — crevette nordique
1977-1984



(Comparison of TAC and Catch — NORTHERN SHRIMP
Com Comparaison des TPA et des prises — crevette nordique
(tonnes)

Year Année	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
TAC TPA	—	—	—	—	11,650	11,650	11,650	11,050
Catch Prises	—	—	3,108	6,394	8,095	4,657	5,044	3,195

5.3 LOBSTER

5.3 Lobster

5.3.1 Management Principles/Objectives

1. Conservation of the resource.
2. Increase economic benefits to the lobster industry, considering the social and economic needs of individual fishing areas.
3. Promote equitable access to the resource by full-time fishermen.
4. Access to all lobster stocks will be regulated by the following means: zones, seasons, and limits on the number of traps.

5.3.2 Licensing

1. No new licences were issued.
2. Licences were transferable only within a lobster fishing district.
3. No interprovincial transfer of licences was permitted.
4. Licences could be transfered only to a person who had been a commercial fishermen for the previous two years.
5. In Scotia-Fundy Region, two licences could be fished on a single boat.
6. Licence holders were not required to report minimum amount of landings.
7. Licensing programs were developed to reflect the current status of each district in relation to the optimum district effort limit. Three licensing options were identified:

A. Districts exhibiting over-capacity.
B. Districts exhibiting under-capacity.
C. Districts at the optimum effort level

Different licensing strategies were proposed for each group:

A. Current Over-Capacity

1. Maintain a policy of attrition.
2. No new entrants
3. Transfers can occur only within a District.

B. Current Under-Capacity

1. New entrants are permitted only in selected areas of Newfoundland and only under the following conditions:

(a) Must be a full-time fisherman
(b) Must have or be eligible to register a vessel less that 35' LOA
(c) Will be licensed for a specific trap limit

2. Policy of attrition will not apply. As licences are relinquished, they may be re-issued according to the criteria outlined in item 1.

3. Transfer can occur only within a District.

4. Primary emphasis for the issuance of new licences will be to ensure an equitable geographic distribution. Criteria for issuance of new licences and area will be established through consultation with fishermen.

C. Optimum Level Achieved

1. Policy of attrition will not apply.
2. Transfer can occur only within a District.
3. Primary emphasis for the re-issuance of licences will be to ensure an equitable geographic distribution.

8. Fishermen were licensed only to fish in the District in which they resided, with the exception of individuals who had historically fished in other Districts. Persons with these historical rights were permitted to fish in the District of their choice, that is, home or historical fishing area, but not both. Historical fishing preference was defined as having fished for three of the preceding five years in an area.

5.3.3 Management Measures

1. Observers had to be carried on vessels, where practical and possible, if requested by the Department.

2. Violations of any part of the management plan could result in suspensions upon conviction.

3. The system of penalty points used to administer the policy of suspensions of lobster fishing licences was the same as that used in 1983.

4. In Quebec Districts a fisherman was permitted to operate a lobster fishing vessel that had on board lobster traps, buoys, anchors, lines, and other fishing gear and to place the gear in the water after 5 A.M., the day before the fishing season opened. When the opening date fell on a Monday, fishermen were permitted to leave the shore for the fishing grounds with their lobster fishing gear on board and to place the gear in the water, after 5 A.M. on the preceding Saturday.

5.

Area	**Season**	**No. of traps Category of Licence**		**Minimum Carapace Size**
		A	**B**	
1	2nd Wed. Nov to Dec 31 April 1 to June 29	300	90	3 3/16"
2	2nd Wed Nov to 4th Thurs. in June	375	113	3 3/16"
3	Apr 20 to July 5	300	90	3 3/16"
4A	Last Tuesday in Nov. to May 31	375	113	3 3/16"
4B	Last Tuesday in Nov. to May 31	250	75	3 3/16"
5A	April 20 to June 20	250	75	3 3/16"
5B	April 20 to June 20	250	75	3 3/16"
6A	May 20 to July 20	250	75	3 3/16"
6B	May 16 to July 15	250	83	3 3/4"
7A	May 1 to June 30	275	83	3 3/16"
7A1	May 10 to July 9	275	83	3 3/16"
7B	May 1 to June 30	300	90	2 1/2"
7B1	May 1 to June 30	300	90	2 1/2"

Area	**Season**	**No. of traps Category of Licence A**	**B**	**Minimum Carapace Size**
7C	May 1 to June 30	375	113	2 1/2"
8	Aug. 10 to Oct. 10	250	75	2 1/2"
9A	May 7 to July 7	300		
10A1	May 20 to July 31	300		
10A2	May 20 to July 31	200		
10A3	June 1 to Aug. 12	200		
10B	June 5 to Aug. 5	300		
10C	May 14 to July 15	250		
10D1	April 30 to June 30	250		
10D2	May 7 to July 7	250		
11	April 20 to July 5	*	-	3 3/16"
12	April 20 to July 5	*	-	3 3/16"
13	April 20 to July 15	*	-	3 3/16"
14	May 5 to July 10	*	-	3 3/16"
Offshore A	9 months per vessel	1,000	-	3 3/16"

6. Tagging of traps was mandatory except in Districts 11, 12, 13 and 14.

7. Lath spacing of 1 3/4 inches was required in Districts 11, 12, 13 and 14.

4. Offshore vessels were restricted to a 408t quota in 4X.
5. New management measures were to be referred to Regional or District Advisory Committees for consultation.

5.3.4 Summary of Activities

1. Lobster fishing seasons opened as scheduled.
2. Lobster co-management programs were maintained in Districts 7B, 7C and 8, the objective being to reduce the harvesting of undersized lobster.
3. Stricter enforcement of trap limits and a new plastic tag were used in District 4A in order to reduce overfishing by fishermen exceeding their trap limit.
4. The flexible trap limit program introduced in District 4A for the 1983/1984 season was replaced for the 1984/1985 season by a plan allowing for a pooling of tags during the spring fishery. Developed by fishermen on the District 4A Advisory Committee, the plan called for unused tags to be placed in a pool for issuance on on a pro-rata basis to those wanting to fish more traps.
5. No further steps were taken in order to increase size limits as recommended by scientists.
6. A bonafide licensing policy continued in Districts 7B, 7B1, 7C and 8. This policy allows an easier transfer of inshore licences between bonafide fishermen.
7. Scotia-Fundy amended their lobster licensing policy allowing more flexibility for fishermen to seek employment outside the fishery for a short term without jeopordizing the fisherman's status. The upgrading of Category B to Category A licences was discontinued. These measures were designed to help reduce effort, as recommended by scientists.
8. The prohibition for fishing on Sunday was revoked because of a court decision which declared the prohibition notice contrary to the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

9. The following Variation Orders were passed in 1984:

a) The close time for fishing for lobster in District 2 was varied to June 30 to the second Tuesday in November 1984.

b) The close time for fishing for lobster in District 3 was varied to January 1 to the last day of February, 1984 and to August 1 to Oct. 13, 1984.

c) The close time for fishing for lobster in designated sections of District 5B was varied to July 1, 1984 to April 30, 1985.

d) The close time for fishing for lobster in District 6B was varied to July 19, 1984 to May 15, 1985; and in District 6A to July 24, 1984 to May 19, 1985.

e) The close time was varied to July 3 to April 30, 1984 for fishing lobster in District 7A; to July 8, 1984 to May 16, 1985 in District 7B; to July 6, 1984 to May 5, 1985 in District 7B1 and in District 7C.

f) The close time for fishing for lobster in District 9 for 1984 and 1985 was varied to July 15 to May 5; and in District 9A (Magdalen Islands) to May 7 to July 14, 1984, both dates inclusive.

g) The close time for fishing for lobster in District 10A2 was varied to May 20 to Aug. 7, 1984, both dates inclusive.

h) The close time for fishing for lobster in District 10A3 was varied to June 1 to Aug. 19, 1984, both dates inclusive.

i) The close time for fishing for lobster in District 10B for 1984 and 1985 was varied to August 12 to June 4.

j) The close time for fishing for lobster in that part of District 13 that lies between Cape St. John and Cape Bauld (White Bay), Nfld., was varied to July 29, 1984 to April 19, 1985.

11.

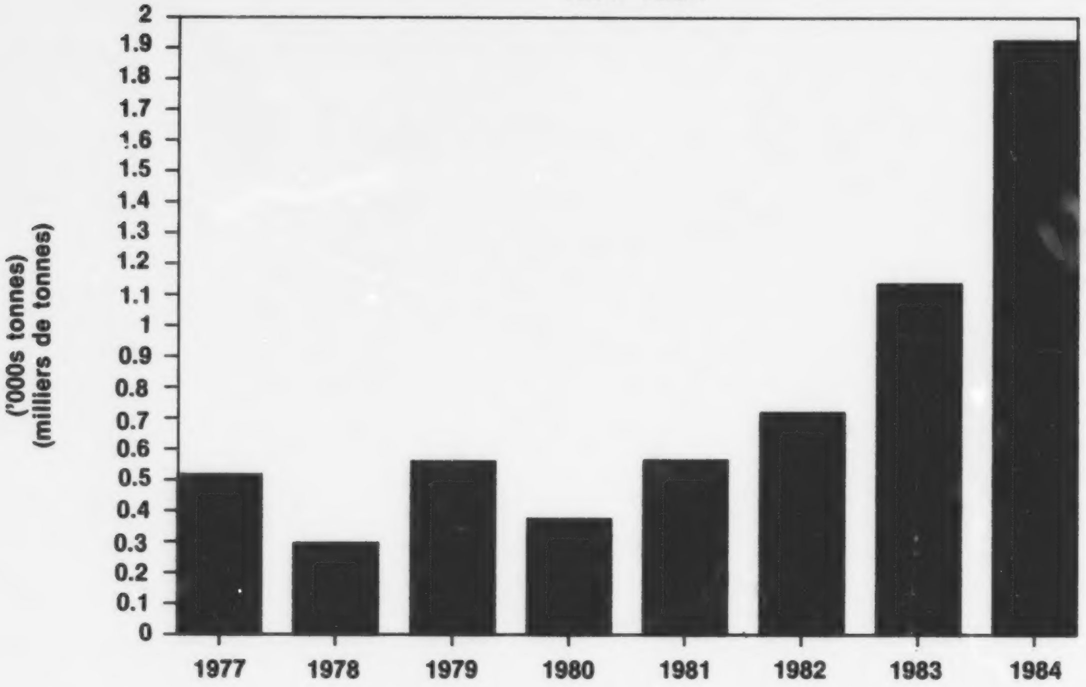
Lobster Landings by Districts 1977-1984 (in tonnes)

District	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
1	66	78	179	158	167	234	211	230
2	362	315	337	232	367	407	367	365
3	141	136	130	80	136	156	131	203
4A	3590	2782	3342	2954	3437	4058	4931	5770
4B	324	158	415	233	345	461	770	1473
5A/B	147	101	96	104	126	163	242	309
6A/7A	50	38	54	41	92	100	125	143
6B	795	838	990	961	1237	1227	1658	1,421
7B	4580[1]	5272[1]	3041	2971	2872	2926	3476	3,290
7B[1]	--	--	3124	2778	3323	3522	4662	3,997
7C	1338	1708	1660	1987	1828	1803	1903	2,116
8	2281	2987	3106	3022	3038	3587	4190	4,787
9A/B	1079	1111	1384	1022	1194	1149	1208	1,193
10A/B	355	486	494	529	567	544	884	52
Off. 10C/D)	626	677	609	548	572	461	489	629
11/14	2181	2564	2591	2452	2376	2021	2403	2,446
TOTAL	17,915	19,251	21,552	20,072	21,677	22,820	27,656	28,404

[1] included $7B_1$ in 1977 and 1978.

Lobster Landings — S.E. NOVA SCOTIA
1977-1984

Débarquements de homard — sud-est de la Nouvelle-Écosse
1977-1984



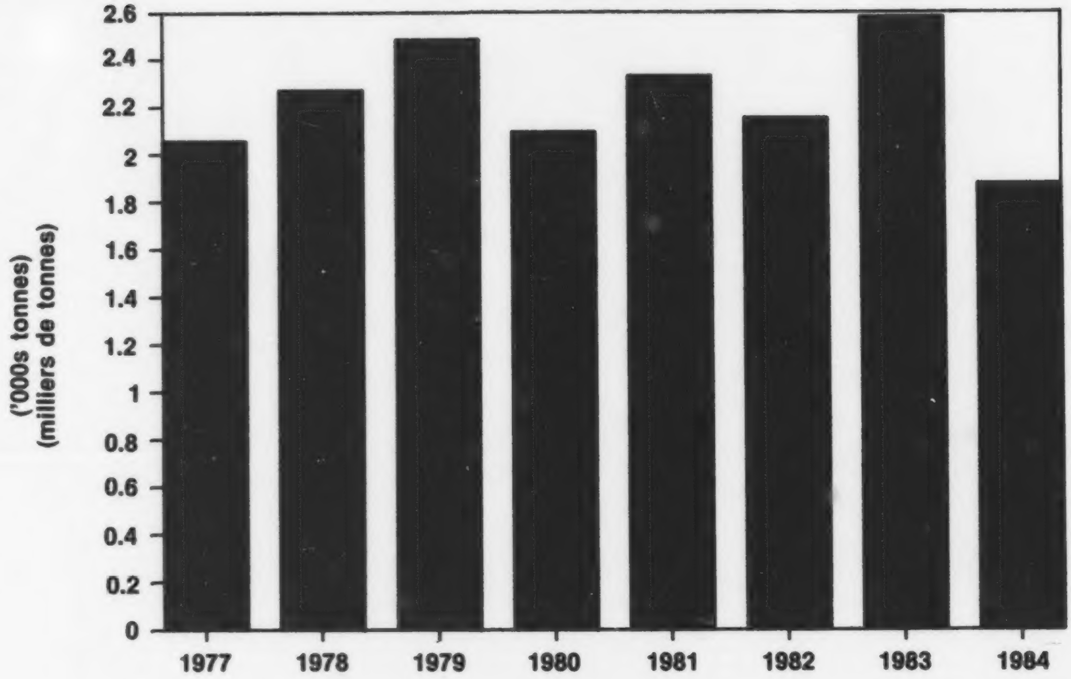
Lobster Landings — Southeast Nova Scotia, 1977-1984
(Districts 4B, 5A, 5B, 6A, 7A)

Débarquements de homard — Sud-est la Nouvelle-Écosse
(Arrondissements 4B, 5A, 5B, 6A, 7A)
(tonnes)

1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
521	297	565	378	567	724	1,137	1,925

Lobster Landings — QUEBEC
1977-1984

Débarquements de homard — Québec
1977-1983



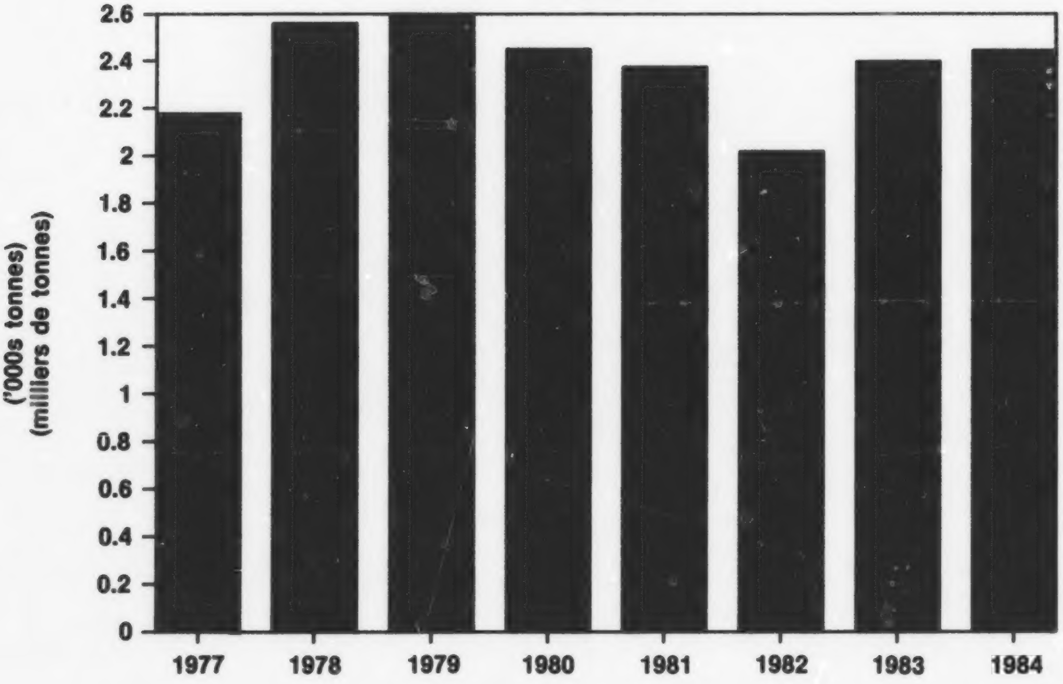
Lobster Landings — Quebec 1977-1984
(Districts 9A, 9B, 10A, 10B, 10C, 10D)

Débarquements de homard — Québec
(Arrondissements 9A, 9B, 10A, 10B, 10C, 10D)
(tonnes)

1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
2,060	2,274	2,487	2,099	2,333	2,154	2,581	1,875

Lobster Landings — NEWFOUNDLAND 1977-1984

Débarquements de homard — Terre-Neuve 1977-1984



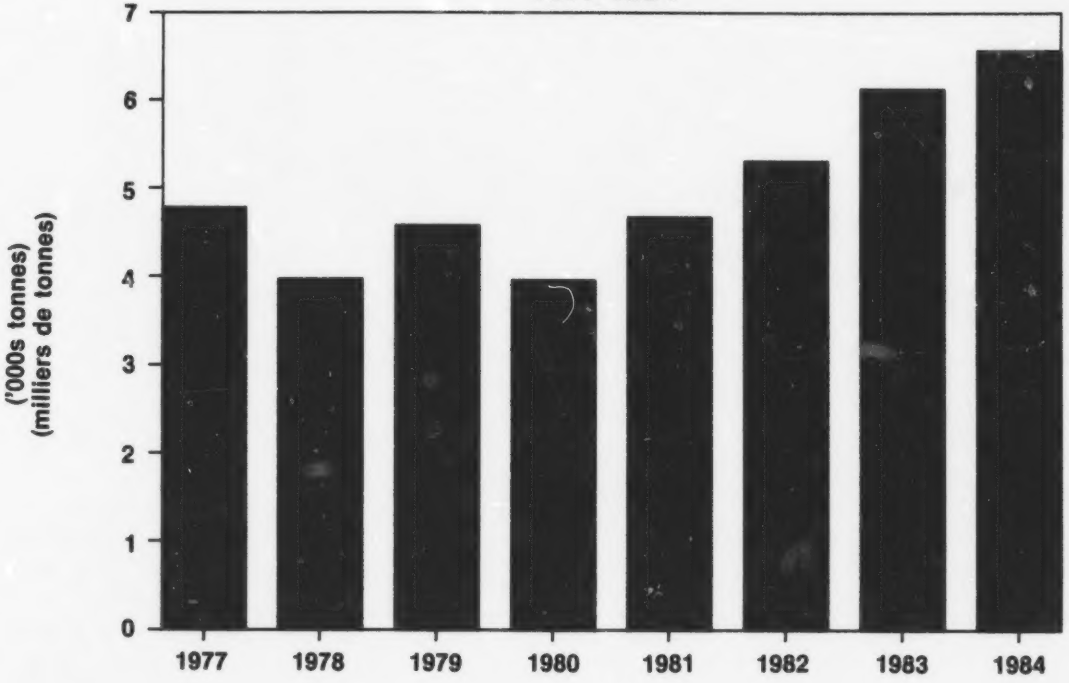
Lobster Landings — Newfoundland
Districts 11 to 14

Débarquements de homard — Terre-Neuve
(Arrondissements 11 à 14)
(tonnes)

1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
2,181	2,564	2,591	2,452	2,376	2,021	2,403	2,446

Lobster Landings FUNDY/SW NS/OFFSHORE 1977-1984

Débarquements de homard — Baie de Fundy/sud-ouest de la Nouvelle Ecosse et pêche hauturière 1977-1984



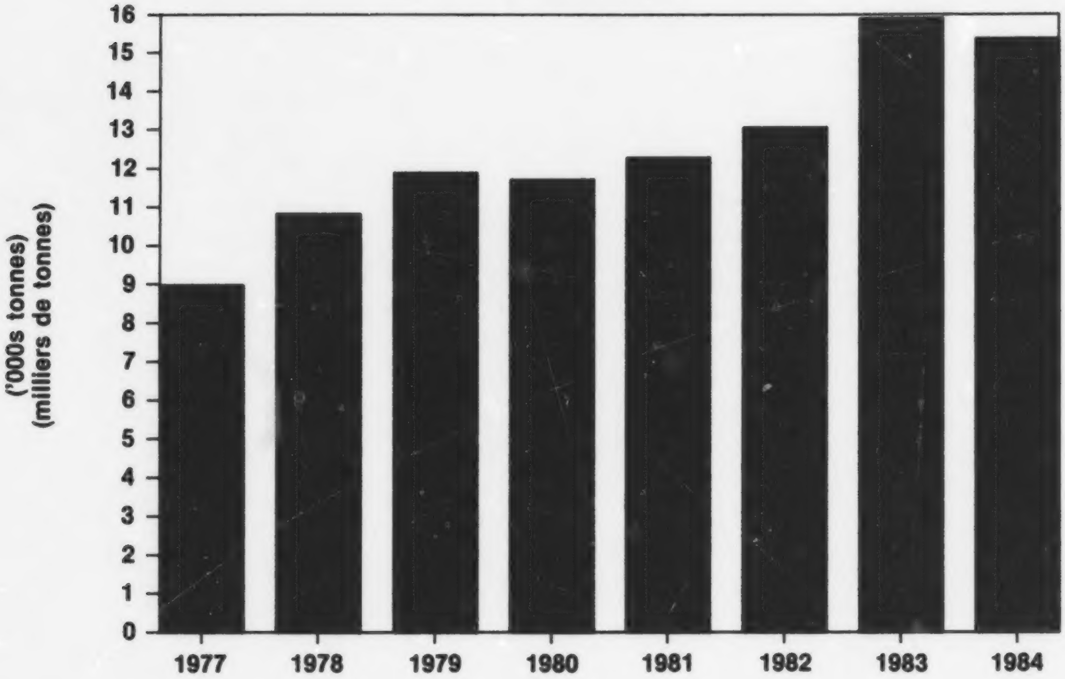
Lobster Landings — Bay of Fundy, SW Nova Scotia & Offshore
(Districts 1, 2, 3, 4A Offshore)

Débarquements de homard — Baie de Fundy, sud-ouest
de la Nouvelle-Ecosse et pêche hauturière
(Arrondissements 1, 2, 3, 4A pêche hauturière)
(tonnes)

1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
4,785	3,988	4,597	3,972	4,679	5,316	6,135	6,568

Lobster Landings — Southern area of the GULF ST. LAWRENCE
1977-1984

Débarquements de homard — Sud du golfe du Saint-Laurent
1977-1984



Lobster Landings — Southern area of the Gulf of St. Lawrence
(Districts 6B, 7B, 7B1, 7C, 8)

Débarquements de homard — Sud du golfe du Saint-Laurent
(Arrondissements 6B, 7B, 7B1, 7C, 8)
(tonnes)

1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
8,994	10,805	11,921	11,719	12,298	13,065	15,889	15,391

5.4 SNOW CRAB

5.4 Snow Crab

5.4.1. Basic Principles

1. Conservation of the crab resource.
2. Promote equitable access to the resource.
3. Improve the economic benefits to the crab industry, considering the social and economic needs of each individual area.

5.4.2. Licensing

1. No new licences to fish snow crab were issued.
2. Fishermen who were licensed to fish snow crab in 1983 were eligible for a snow crab fishing licence in 1984.

5.4.3 Management Measures

A) Midshore Crab Fleet (Gulf of St. Lawrence)

1. The fishing season was between February 1 to December 31. The crab subcommittee was to meet regularly during the season to review the level of soft-shelled crab in the catches since it affects meat yield. Based on maintaining a meat yield of 20 per cent, the subcommittee was then to make recommendations to the Directors General concerning the closure and/or reopening of the snow crab fishery.
2. There was a maximum trap limit of 150 traps with each trap having a minimum size of 72 cubic feet.
3. Areas of access to the mid-shore crab fleet were 4R, 4S and 4T, with the exception of inshore Zones I and VII of Cape Breton Island and inshore Zones III and IV of Quebec.
4. No person could fish for, retain, buy, sell or have in his possession a snow crab that was less than 3 3/4 inches in width.
5. The quota was set at 24,000 t on May 15, 1984 and subsequently revised to 26,000 t on June 1, 1984.

6. Observers had to be carried on board vessels, where practical and possible, if requested by the Department.

7. Violations of any part of the management plan could result in suspensions upon conviction.

8. The maintenance of accurate log records was to be strictly enforced.

9. The holder of a crab fishing licence could not fish for crab outside the zone specified on his or her fishing licence.

B) Zone I (off Cape Breton Island)

1. The fishing season for snow crabs was between July 15-September 15 in this zone for fishermen licensed in 1983; and August 1 to September 15 for new entrants in 1984.

2. Fishermen were limited to 20 traps with a maximum size of 72 cubic feet per trap.

3. Fishermen licensed for Zone I had access only to fishing grounds in that zone.

4. Thirty-four additional licences were issued in 1984.

5. The quota for Zone I was set at 1,386 t. It was further subdivided into 50,000 lbs. for each of the 61 vessels participating in the fishery.

C) Zone 7

1. The fishing season in this zone was between August 15-November 30 with the actual opening date based on the proportion of soft-shelled crabs. In 1984 the actual opening date was August 29 and the season extended to November 15.

2. Fishermen were limited to a maximum of 30 traps with a maximum size of 72 cubic feet per trap.

3. Fishermen licensed for Zone 7 had access only to fishing grounds in that zone.

4. The quota for Zone 7 was set at 835 t which was further subdivided into 80,000 lbs. for each of the 23 vessels participating in this fishery.

D) Newfoundland

1. No quotas were established for 3K and 3L.
2. The following four management zones were established:

    (i) Northeast Coast NAFO Division 3K
    (ii) East Coast NAFO Division 3L
    (iii) Labrador Coast NAFO Division 3Ps
    (iv) South Coast NAFO Division 3Ps

5.4.4 Summary of Activities

A) Mid-Shore Crab Fleet

1. On May 15 the 1984 Crab Management Plan was announced.

2. The following variation orders were passed in 1984:

    a) A system of individual weekly quotas was introduced May 29. Crab vessels less than 60 ft. LOA had a quota of 20,000 lbs. per week and vessels greater than 60 ft. LOA had a quota of 25,000 lbs. per week.,

    b) Individual vessel quotas increased on June 1 to 30,000 lbs. per week for crab vessels less than 60 ft. LOA and 35,000 lbs. per week for vessels greater than 60 ft. LOA.

    c) The close time for fishing for snow crabs in NAFO Divisions 4R, 4S and 4T was varied to May 29 to Dec. 31, 1984. Later (June 25), fishing in these Divisions was prohibited from July 3 to Dec. 31, 1984, with the exception of certain designated waters adjacent to the coasts of Quebec, Anticosti Island and Inverness Co., N.S.

3. Total catches reported amounted to 26,339 t of which 18,262 t were landed in New Brunswick, 277 t in P.E.I., and 7,800 t in Quebec.

B) Zone I

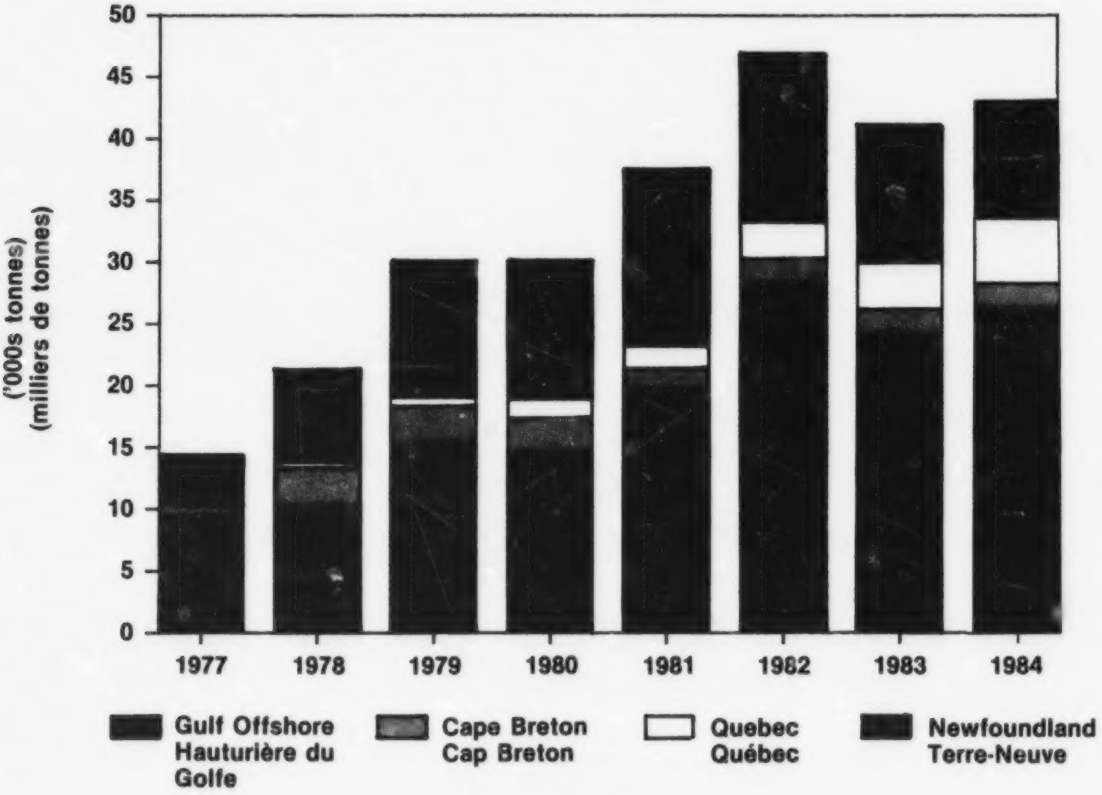
Landings in Zone I totalled 1,356 t from a quota of 1,386 t.

Zone 7

In this zone, landings totalled 722 t from a quota of 835 t.

Snow Crab Landings, by Region
1977-1984

Débarquements de crabe des neiges par région
1977-1984



Snow Crab Landings
Débarquements de crabe des neiges
(tonnes)

Year Année	Gulf Offshore Hauturière du Golfe	Inshore Cape Breton Cotière du cap Breton	Inshore Quebec Cotière Québec	Newfoundland Terre-Neuve	Total TOTAL
1977	9,537	869	84	3,937	14,427
1978	10,462	3,096	246	7,582	21,386
1979	15,793	2,766	645	11,034	30,238
1980	14,854	2,568	1,578	11,195	30,195
1981	20,065	1,534	1,801	14,204	37,604
1982	28,544	1,811	3,040	13,506	46,901
1983	24,435	1,846	3,788	11,120	41,189
1984	26,339	2,078	5,110	9,566	43,093

5.5 JONAH CRAB AND RED CRAB

5.5 Jonah Crab and Red Crab (Scotia Shelf)

5.5.1. Basic Principles

1. Conservation of the resource.

2. Promote the rational development of the fishery.

5.5.2. Licensing

1. Since Jonah crab and red crab are fisheries in the development stage, participation in these fisheries was through the issuance of exploratory permits.

2. Eligibility for a licence was based on the principle of one enterprise equals one application. For example, if an individual owned or controlled six vessels registered under two companies, the vessels were considered as one enterprise and the individual was eligible for one licence.

3. Eligibility for a licence was limited to persons in possession of a registered fishing vessel of 35 or more feet in length and carrying at least one limited fishing licence.

4. Thirty-two Jonah crab licences were issued in 1984 on the following basis:

   - the applicant participated in the 1983 Jonah crab fishery

   - the applicant was on a 1983 waiting list for a permit and became eligible in 1984 for the 1983 permits which were not fished.

5.5.3 Management Measures

The fishing area was restricted to north and east of a line which commenced 12 miles offshore at 65° 30' west longitude, proceeded true south to 43° north latitude, then true east to 64° 30' west longitude and then true south to the 200-mile limit.

2. A minimum carapace size of 130 mm (5-1/8) was required for Jonah crab and of 115 mm (4½) for red crab.
3. No restrictions were imposed in 1984 on the quotas, gear, sex (including berried females) or fishing season for Jonah crab. However, a TAC of 1,300 t was placed on red crab in 1984.
4. All crabs had to be landed in a live, whole condition;
5. Log records as supplied by the Research Branch had to be kept and observers had to be carried on board vessels when requested by the Department.
6. Any crab caught as a bycatch in an otherwise directed fishery could be landed and sold, subject to item 2.

5.5.4. Summary of Activities

A combined total of 327 t of Jonah and red crab was landed in 1984.

6. MARINE MAMMALS

6.1 SEALS

6.1 Seals

6.1.1 Management Principles/Objectives

1. To conserve and protect the harp and hooded seal populations.
2. To ensure that seals are havested in a humane manner.
3. To promote the equitable distribution of quotas among licensed sealers.
4. To promote and improve the quality of seal pelts and seal meat.

6.1.2 Licensing

1. Personal sealers' licences were issued only to individuals who held licences for one of the preceding five years.
2. Assistant sealers' licences were issued to individuals who participated in the hunt as crew members for the first time.
3. Vessels greater than 35 ft. LOA required sealing vessel licences. Log books were provided to each skipper operating this class of vessel when he was issued the vessel licence.
4. Licences were issued only in areas where there had been a consistent traditional hunt.

6.1.3. Management Measures

1. The season was to extend from November 15, 1983 to June 15, 1984 or until the assigned quotas were taken.
2. Only minor editing changes to reflect the new Quebec Region and to clarify the intent of the humane killing practice were made to the Seal Protection Regulations in 1984. Regulations were to be drafted to incorporate the traditional hunting practices of the native and coastal residents of Labrador into the Newfoundland Fishery Regulations.

3. Scientific advice for hooded seals in the northwest Atlantic suggested that the total catch not exceed 3,500 in 1984. For conservation reasons, a unilateral Canadian proportionate reduction was implemented resulting in a proposed harvest in Canadian waters of 2,340, down from approximately 12,000 in 1983; and 1,160 in Greenland waters, down from approximately 5,000 in 1983.

   By regulations, hooded seals could be harvested only in the Front and North Gulf Zones in Canadian waters.

Harp Seals - TAC

Total Allowable Catch - 186,000

Large Vessels

Front: Canada - 57,000
Future Allocation.- 24,000

Landsmen

North Front (North of 50° 20'N)

Vessels between 10,6m - 19.8 m	2,850
Vessels less than 10.6m	3,950

South Front (South of 50°N 20'N)

Vessels between 10.6m - 19.8m	17,500
Vessels less than 10.6m	17,500
South of Cape Bonvista	
Vessels less than 10.6m	650
Artic Canada (North of Cape Charles)	10,000
& Labrador	
North of Cape Charles	

Gulf Zone

Large Vessels and Landsmen	52,550

Landsmen will not be permitted to participate in the White Coat Hunt in either the North Gulf Zone or Front Zone.

6.1.4 Summary of Activities

1984 SEAL HUNT

Zone/Province	Harp Seal	Hooded Seal	Total
Front Zone			
Newfoundland			
Ships	3,325	88	3,413
Landsmen	16,457	50	16,507
Gulf Zone			
Newfoundland			
Ships	1,162	-	1,162
Landsmen	5,997	-	5,997
Maritimes			
Landsmen	139	-	139
Quebec			
Landsmen	3,820	2	3,822
GRAND TOTAL	30,900	140	31,040

The following variation orders were passed in 1984:

1. The close time for the taking or killing of harp seals by landsmen in the Front Area was varied to June 1 to Nov. 14, 1984, at which time the close time was to revert to May 15 to November 14. Close time was subsequently changed to June 16 to Nov. 14, 1984.

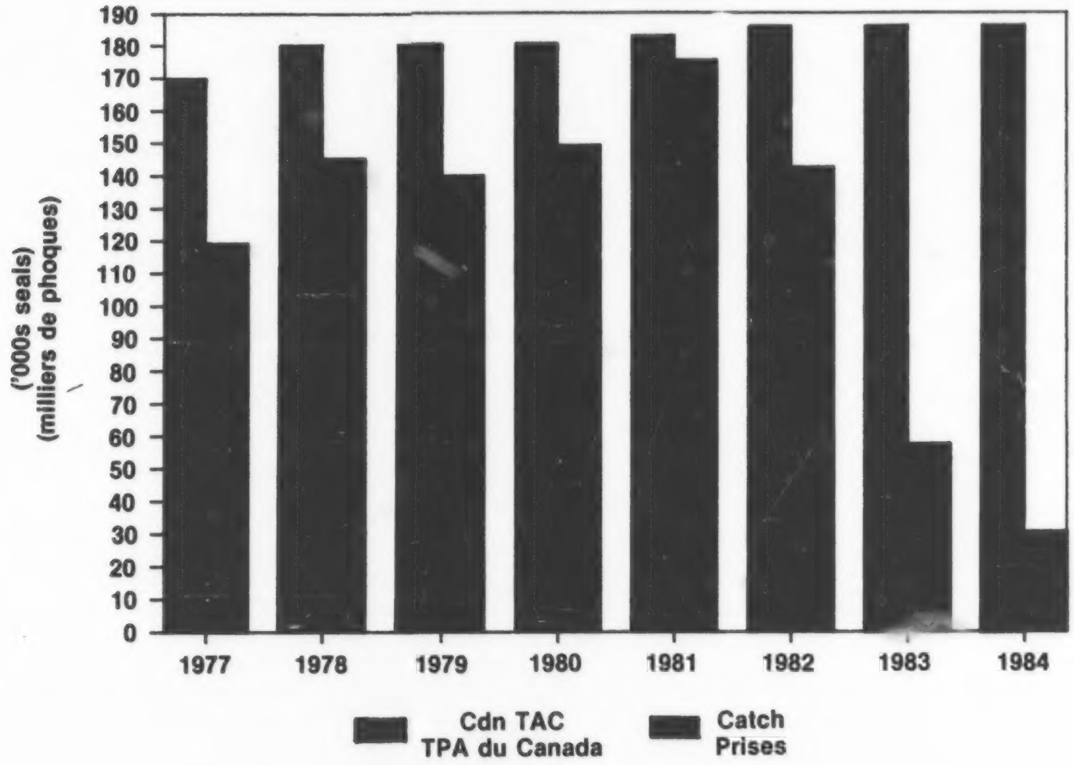
2. The close time for sealing in lobster Districts 10A and 10B was varied to June 15 to Nov. 14, 1984.

3. The close time for the taking or killing of harp seals by landsmen in all that portion of the Gulf Area north of a line drawn from Point St. Charles, Lab., to the lighthouse in Flowers Cove, Nfld., was varied to June 15 to Nov. 14, 1984.

4. The close time for the taking or killing of harp seals by landsmen in all that portion of Fishing Area 14 south of the lighthouse on Flowers Island in Flowers Cove, Nfld., was varied to June 15 to Nov. 14, 1984.

Cdn TAC Vs. Catch: HARP SEALS
1977-1984

TPA et prises du Canada: Phoque du Groenland
1977-1984



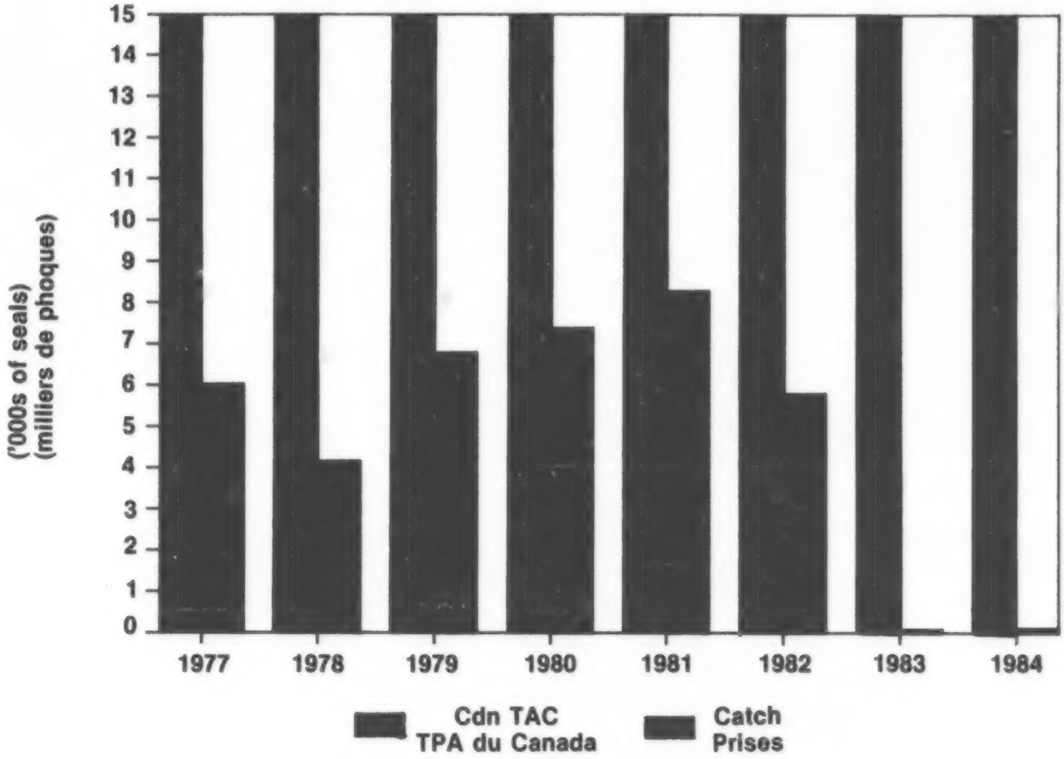
Canadian TAC and Catch (Atlantic) — HARP SEALS
(numbers of animals)
TPA et prises du Canada (Atlantique) — Phoque de groenland
(nombre d'animaux)

Year Année	1977	1978	1979	1980
TAC TPA	170,100	180,000	180,000	180,000
Catch Prises	119,519	145,469	140,253	149,313

Year Année	1981	1982	1983	1984
TAC TPA	183,000	186,000	186,000	186,000
Catch Prises	175,450	142,501	57,889	30,900

Cdn TAC Vs. Catch: HOOD SEALS
1977-1984

TPA et prises du Canada: Phoque à capuchon
1977-1984



Canadian TAC and Catch (Atlantic) — HOOD SEALS
(numbers of animals)

TPA et prises du Canada (Atlantique) — Phoque à capuchon
(nombre d'animaux)

Year Année	1977	1978	1979	1980
TAC TPA	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Catch Prises	6,044	4,189	6,819	7,409

Year Année	1981	1982	1983	1984
TAC TPA	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Catch Prises	8,309	5,831	128	140

7. Special Fishery Arrangements

7.1 Over-the-Side Sales (OSS)

a) Objective

To provide fishermen with an alternative market for their landings which could involve programs using either Canadian or foreign vessels in conjunction with onshore processing facilities, where, due to either structural problems or crisis situations, there is insufficient demand for the product from domestic buyers and/or prices are lower than the normal or negotiated price. In all cases, the long term objective is to minimize the use of over-the-side sales.

b) Proposed Criteria

Once a review procedure has been followed, three categories of over-the-side sales can be implemented depending upon the circumstances. Review procedures for each category are in place which involve industry consultations.

1. Fishery Development/Restructuring

Over-the-side sales can be considered where they are a key element in:

i) a long term plan for the development of an underutilized species; (For example, the mackerel fishery may require auxiliary over-the-side sales in conjunction with efforts to increase the Canadian industry's competitiveness in world markets.)

ii) restructuring of a traditional fishery where, due to reduced domestic demand a fleet can use a percentage of the returns from OSS to create a fund to buy out excess capacity in order to reach a new domestic equilibrium in domestic supply and demand.

2. Lack of Processing Capacity

Over-the-side sales can be considered in situations where fishermen are unable to sell their catch due to:

i) no local processing capability; (It is uneconomical to build a processing plant - for example, in remote areas where there is a short fishing season - and fishermen are in need of a market outlet without incurring unreasonable travel costs.)

ii) insufficient processing capacity.(There are circumstances where existing capacity is not sufficient to handle seasonal landing peaks - for example, when there are gluts of trap cod around the coast of Newfoundland. This category includes those situations where seasonal peak landings are predictable but it would be uneconomical to expand capacity to accommodate excess landings.)

3. Temporary Port Market Problems

Over-the-side sales can be considered when there is a temporary port market failure and fishermen cannot sell their catch:

i) due to insufficient domestic demand for the quantity available at the negotiated price; (In certain circumstances because of problems in international or domestic markets, fish processors/buyers are unable to purchase quantities offered by fishermen at the domestic prices generally recognized by fishermen and processors and there are no immediate solutions available through regular channels that is, the Fisheries Price Support Board, World Food Aid Program, etc. Once the extent of the demand deficiency is defined, fishermen will be allowed to bargain for the best price they can from OSS partners.)

ii) due to other unpredictable circumstances. (Fitting into this category would be the temporary closure of a local plant because of fire, storm damage etc., or an unusually large and unanticipated glut of fish where domestic solutions - trucking to other locations, freezing and holding for later processing - are not possible.)

7.1.1 Summary of Activities

1. Herring

a) Bay of Fundy:

Approval was granted early in 1984 to sell 20,000 t of herring over-the-side (later increased in the summer to 25,500 t). This was less than the 32,000 t approved for over-the-side sales in 1982 but higher than the 1983 volume of 16,700 t.

The price negotiations were extremely difficult because such high OSS prices were paid in 1982, $305.00 per tonne, and in 1983, $240.00 per tonne. The best offer in 1984 for herring was $170.00 per tonne for the following reasons:

1) The higher value of the Canadian dollar in relation to European currencies.

2) The 1984 depressed world herring market.

To assist the processing sector it was proposed by the Department that the partner supplying the foreign vessels involved in over-the-side sales of herring should also be required to purchase processed herring. The Department advised the potential partners that 10,000 t (round weight equivalent) would be a realistic target to aim for in the processed herring sale. Discussions were commenced immediately with potential foreign partners but owing to the poor European market for herring no such program could be finalized and the proposal had to be dropped for 1984.

The 1984 herring over-the-side sales program involved two groups of suppliers; the Fundy Co-Ordinators managed the purse-seine and weir program, with the Maritime Fishermen's Union representing the gillnetters. There was only one buyer: FARMAR Seafoods Limited of Dartmouth, N.S. which used seven Soviet vessels. The final OSS authorization and deliveries by gear category were as follows:

	Authorized	Delivered
purse-seine	20,500t	16,686t
gillnetters	4,000t	1,076t
weirs	1,000t	0
TOTALS	25,500t	17,762t

In August the domestic demand for herring increased substantially to meet unexpected orders from the Japanese for herring roe. This reduced the requirement to have over-the-side sales.

b) Herring Sydney Bight 4Vn

The Gulf purse seine herring fleet requested an over-the-side sales of herring in the November 4Vn fishery for their total 3,500-tonne quota. They based their request on the reduced herring quotas in the Southern Gulf and Sydney Bight which they stated would result in a major decline in income for the Gulf purse seine herring fleet. Vessel incomes were expected to be well below the break-even point.

Further consultations throughout the year took place with the purse seiners and the domestic processing sector. When it became difficult to secure a foreign vessel to enter a proposed program, the purse seiners withdrew their request.

2. Mackerel and Gaspereau - Maritimes and Quebec

Over-the-side sales of mackerel began in 1978 and for gaspereau in 1979 and continued each year until 1983. These programs were approved in glut areas where the mackerel "run" conflicted with the abundance of other more valuable species. There was also a price problem since fishermen claimed that it was uneconomic to fish for mackerel at domestic prices.

The mackerel program generally has been successful in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but in Nova Scotia recorded over-the-side sales have been less than 600 t each year because the availability of mackerel has been sporadic and unpredictable. Consequently, foreign partners have become disenchanted with the program because of the uncertainties regarding a constant supply of fish. They also object to the Department's new policy of no up-front offshore allocations as guarantees against possible shortfalls in Canadian deliveries.

In 1984 mackerel and gaspereau over-the-side sales' proposals were discussed with potential foreign partners but no program could be negotiated, mainly because of an absence of mackerel in the Maritime and Quebec inshore fisheries.

3. Quebec - Cod

A lack of processing capacity in 1984 resulted in the Canadian Saltfish Corporation being permitted again to station Portuguese vessels at Natashquan and Blanc Sablon to purchase cod directly from local fishermen. The Canadian Saltfish Corporation purchased 1,110 t of cod at Natashquan and 290 t at Blanc Sablon.

4. Newfoundland and Labrador

As in the previous year, the 1984 program was co-ordinated by a "trigger" committee comprised of representatives from: the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO); Canadian Saltfish Corporation (CSC); the Newfoundland Department of Fisheries; and the United Food and Commercial Workers Union (Local 1252) or the fishermen's union. Upon request of DFO this committee met well in advance of the Newfoundland inshore fishery to discuss operational aspects of the program and define roles for representatives on the committee. The major role of the committee was to ensure that all local processing requirements were satisfied before recommending a foreign vessel be brought on station to participate in direct sales. They co-ordinated the placement of foreign vessels in 11 communities on the Island of Newfoundland and six along the Labrador coast. Vessels participating in the 1984 program were from the following four countries:Faroe Islands, Japan, Portugal, and West Germany.

One change in the 1984 program was the direct involvement of the Torngat Co-operative Society Limited in direct sales' arrangements north of Makkovik, Labrador. Early in 1984 this organization was given authority by the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans to become directly involved with direct sales north of Makkovik. However, vessels still had to be contracted by the CSC which managed the program in 1984 for DFO.

In keeping with DFO's policy on direct sales of fish to foreign vessels, direct sales were approved in the Newfoundland Region in 1984 because of insufficient processing and freezing capacity to handle cod during the peak landing period.

During this period many of the local processors on the east coast of Newfoundland are geared up for the more lucrative capelin fishery and many freezing facilities are dedicated to this species. In addition, the glut is unpredictable and when fish do strike on shore, there is insufficient processing capacity to handle the large volumes of fish on a daily basis.

A provincial fisheries representative, through the provincial distribution desk network, performed a daily check on landings by area. This determined if there was sufficient processing capacity in each area or where there were shortages of fish. A representative of the fishermen's union was in constant contact with fishermen's committees throughout the region ensuring that fishermen had an outlet to sell their fish. The efforts of the union representative were closely co-ordinated with those of the provincial fisheries representative.

A positive feature of the 1984 program was involving the foreign vessel purchasing the fish in the plant operation, whenever possible. In fact, 38 per cent of all purchases were provided through processors and perhaps should be classified as value added or extended over-the-wharf sales.

Despite the fact that inshore cod landings for NAFO Divisions 2J+3KL were down approximately 10,000 t from 1983 and the annual Avalon cod glut did not materialize in 1984, direct sales of cod in other areas of Newfoundland and Labrador were generally successful. Total 1984 cod purchases for the Newfoundland Region were 7,204 t and represent six per cent of the total inshore landings for NAFO Divisions 2J+3KL and 3Ps. The over-the-side purchases took place from June 19 to August 11 on the Island and from July 11 to October 17 in Labrador.

A direct sales arrangement for turbot with the Japanese vessel KOSHIN MARU was unsuccessful because of poor landings. The vessel only purchased 458 t during the period August 15 to October 23. Average daily purchases were approximately six tonnes per day.

To compensate the Japanese vessel which waited in Canadian waters for about two months to purchase the turbot, an offshore allocation of 500 t of 2J3KL turbot was allocated after-the-fact to the vessel. All foreign fishing fees had to be paid to fish the allocation. This is consistent with DFO's new direct sales policy which prohibits the use of offshore allocations to support the price of inshore fish sold over-the-side.

Included in the 1984 direct sales program was approval for a maximum of two Portuguese vessels to tie up at the wharf in Bay Bulls. This temporary approval was given to replace the processing capacity of the Bay Bulls plant which was destroyed by fire in the fall of 1983. Approval was given for this arrangement since the plant owner guaranteed the Department that he would build a new plant to replace the one destroyed by fire. The Bay Bulls plant normally handles five per cent of the 2J+3KL northern cod inshore landings. Most of the fish was split on shore before it was loaded onto the vessels.

Purchases

Total purchases of cod for the program in 1984 were 7,204 t round weight with 42 per cent (3,053 t) being purchased along the Labrador coast. Of the total amount purchased, 2,757 t (38 per cent) came directly from processors as wet split fish. The majority of the fish purchased (54 per cent) was head-on gutted, while a small amount (eight per cent) was purchased round. In addition to the cod, 465 t of turbot and 13 t of flounder were purchased. All turbot and flounder were semi-processed, head-off gutted and purchased along the Labrador coast.

A comparison of 1983 and 1984 cod purchases in the direct sales programs shows that there was an overall increase of 15 per cent in the total purchases in 1984 Within the region there was a 26 per cent increase in Newfoundland purchases and a three per cent increase in purchases along the Labrador coast. In addition to cod, turbot and flounder were purchased at three communities in Labrador.

7.2 Over-the-Wharf Sales (OWS)

Objective

To provide final market alternatives for Canadian processors when markets for semi-processed or more highly processed product forms are not available. The long term objective is to reduce Canada's dependence on these arrangements and to add to the program's value to Canada by increasing the processing level of the products purchased.

Definition

Over-the-wharf sales involve a foreign fishing vessel purchasing fish of Canadian origin which has been processed in a registered Canadian processing plant in accordance with certain processing standards as outlined below. All foreign fishing vessels participating in over-the-wharf sales must be licenced by the federal government.

Processing Standards

Over-the-wharf sales continued in 1984 under the following conditions:

1. The minimum degree of processing for cod is green-salted fish, of which the moisture content is not to exceed 60 percent.
2. Any opportunity to increase the value-added returns to Canadians from over-the-wharf sales' arrangements were exploited fully.

7.2.1 Summary of Activities

Foreign fishing vessels were again permitted, as they had been since 1980, to enter Canadian ports and purchase semi-processed cod. Although any country that Canada has a bilateral fisheries agreement with may apply for a licence to purchase fish in this form, it was only the Portuguese who provided vessels. Most of the fish had to be ready for loading when the vessel arrived since the vessel was only permitted to tie up at the wharf for three weeks. The vessel had to leave the Canadian zone immediately after loading or when its licence expired.

A benefit to the Portuguese was being able to "top up" a fishing vessel with over-the-wharf sales when their offshore fishing vessel quota had been reached but they still had holding capacity on board.

The majority (69 per cent) of the Portuguese purchases were from Nova Scotia-based processors where purchases of green-salted cod totalled 8,007 t, a significant decrease from 1983 purchases of 10,968 t and 1982 purchases of 18,964 t. In Newfoundland ports the Portuguese purchased 3,317 t, compared with 3,081 t in 1983 and 6,079 t in 1982. In addition to these purchases of green salted cod in Newfoundland, the Portuguese purchased 3,909 t and 1,141 t of split frozen cod from Newfoundland processors in 1982 and 1983 respectively.

7.3 Resource Short Plant Program

A Resource Short Plant Program (RSPP) was implemented in the spring of 1984. Under the program a specific amount of offshore caught fish was allocated for delivery to seasonal resource short fish processing plants in the five eastern provinces during the off-peak fishing season.

The arrangement was designed to overcome some of the supply problems for processing plants in the off-peak fishing season.

A total of 11,000 t of cod; 7,900 t of redfish; 8,000 t of turbot; and 100 t of silver hake was reserved for the program in 1984. Approximately 60 processing plants were eligible to participate in the program.

Consultations were held with industry representatives to determine criteria and management approaches for the sharing of allocations; domestic processing requirements; and whether or not Canadian or foreign vessels should harvest the fish. However, no consensus on major issues could be reached.

DFO subsequently apportioned the cod and turbot allocations on the basis of 75 per cent for Newfoundland plants and 25 per cent for Scotia-Fundy, Gulf and Quebec plants.

Discussions held with the industry about establishing a self-financing fishing company or consortium to deliver fish to resource short plants got bogged down. As a result, the Department designated the Canadian Saltfish Corporation as interim manager of the program until further progress could be made on the consortium approach. The Canadian Saltfish Corporation was asked to negotiate all contracts with Canadian and foreign vessel owners.

At the start of 1984, 50 per cent of the landings under the program had to be made by Canadian vessels, but in the fall this requirement was lifted because no Canadian vessels were available to participate in the program.

To ensure that the program did not involve straight back-to-back sales, that is, no Canadian labour content, the Department required that all fish be landed and that 60 per cent be brought to the fillet stage by each processor. This was increased to 100 per cent in the fall when foreign vessels were permitted to harvest the uncaught domestic RSPP quota.

The 4,100-tonne RSPP allocation for turbot was apportioned as follows: 2,600 t to St. Anthony Fisheries Ltd. and 1,500 t to Fogo Island Co-operative. Two Portuguese gillnetters secured contracts to land the 2,600-tonne St. Anthony allocation. No contracts were signed for the remaining Fogo Island allocation.

1984 RESOURCE-SHORT PLANT PROGRAM

SUMMARY OF LANDINGS

FISHING PARTNER	NEWFOUNDLAND	MARITIME	TOTAL
Fishery Products	785 t		785 t
Kosmos Fishery	538 t		538 t
Société Québécoise	303 t		303 t
Mersey Seafoods		250 t	250 t
Portuguese (Spring)	2,515 t	1,319 t	3,834 t
Portuguese (Fall)	565 t	695 t	1,260 t
U.S.S.R. (Fall)	291 t		291 t
Japanese (Fall)	404 t		404 t
Sub-Totals	5,401 t	2,264 t	7,665 t
Turbot			
Portuguese (Fall)	2,600 t		2,600 t
Totals	8,001 t	2,264 t	10,265 t

The Canadian vessels all landed the fish in the spring program.